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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,191—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7933	MACEDONIA	10509
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6523	MONGOLIA	9305
20th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly namely on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,735	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klausberger.	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd June, (with transhipment at Durbanto Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elisabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 1st June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 31st May, 1904.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs, 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed The first prize of Rs 1,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
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ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

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SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

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Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
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WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
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and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

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ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
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$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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$4^{3}/_{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF J. N. TATA, DECEASED.

WITH reference to the paragraph which appeared in the "Evening Jams" of Saturday, the 23th instant, and again in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of 30th idem, concerning the affairs of the above deceased, we are instructed on behalf of Messrs. D. J. TATA and R. J. TATA, the Sole Executors of the Deceased, to say that there is NO TRUTH whatever in the several particulars given in the said paragraph, and that the same are purely conjectural.—Dated this 31st day of May. 1904.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Executors.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and JUNGA DAKS ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Rs. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business connected.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	... 4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	... 4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	... 3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

OHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate
Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corrton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1893 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post Re. 1 extra.

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.
In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.
It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S
Prickly-heat Soap
(10% Crystal Carbolic)
is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY,

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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REALLY GOOD ROOMS now available at both the above well-known Residential HOTELS, at SPECIAL MONSOON RATES, up to the 15th September next.

Apply at once to the respective MANAGERS.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
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First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	,, 0-12
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
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Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 4

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Khatao Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, plated ware, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, handsome cabinets, almyrahs, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 21 BAGS DAMAGED AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Jetty Shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned—

Ex S. S. Romulus.

H. Anchor—21 bags Austrian sugar, damaged by seawater.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4 light-gas chandeliers, real Chubb's single door safe, double door Austrian safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p m the effects of the late Mr. J. H. Harris consisting of dining and round tables, teapoys, easy chairs, cupboards, clothes presses, iron single cots with choir mattresses, chairs, Cambay carpets, table lamps, cookingintensils, 1 red trunk, Gladstone bag, tiffin basket, walking sticks &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Gajanan Ramchandra consisting of—

1 silver tambia, 1 silver cup, and silk pitamber.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of house No. 207 B. Ripon Road.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle

AUCTION SALE OF THE S, S, "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account,

The s s "Akbar," formerly known as "Nederlanden Oranje," of 2,444 gross and 1,441 nett tonnage, as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c, as she was built in 1883 and has an engine of 216 nominal horse power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Clare Road, Byculla, known as "Huntley Lodge" and a Furnished Bungalow on Mount Abu.

Pursuant to the Decree made in Suit No 638 of 1901, dated the 15th day of December, 1902, and by order of Messrs. H. K. Kola and Jehangbir Dorabjee, the Special Commissioners appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises described as lot No. 1 and known as "Huntley Lodge"

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, chawls, messuages, and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Clare Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 49, 172, 191, and 281, new Nos. A-1,552, A-1868, A-1,710, and A-13803, old Survey Nos. 295, 296, 297, and 316, and new Survey Nos, 1A-3587, and 3A-3560, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3791, 3793, 3794, (1) and (2), 379 . 3726, 3797, 3711, 3868, and 3869, Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A 4, 5, 6, 26, 95, and 96, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the south by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by Sankli Tank street, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Rehman, leased to different individuals, and on or towards the west by the property known as "Kaya Hall," belonging to the Clare Road Convent,

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold vacant land situate on the north side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the hereditaments and premises finally hereinbefore described under one or more of the same old Nos. 49, 172, 191 and 281, new Nos. A 155, A-688, A-13710 and 13803, old survey Nos. 295, 296, 297 and 316, and new survey Nos, 1A-3587 and 3A-3560, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, east and west, by the property of Mooljee Jetha, and on or towards the south by Sankli Tank Street, aforesaid.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the furnished Bungalow, out-houses and messuages thereon situate on Mount Abu in the territories of the Chief of Sirohi, known as Hormuzd Hall, admeasuring one decimal point two hundred and seventy-two (1·272) Sirohi Highs, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the north by a Public Road, on or towards the south by Bazar Road, on or towards the east by a covenant Bungalow, and on or towards the west and south-west by land belonging to the Maha Rao of Sirohi, and which property is being sold as afurnished Bungalow, with all the household furniture now lying therein,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval, Attorneys for the defendants.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND STORES &c., of the Flour Mill formerly known as The Bapty Flour Mill.

Messrs, MENESSE & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1904, at 2 p.m. at Falkland Road, in the mill formerly known as the Bapty Flour Mill, the following machinery and stores, &c.;—

One vertical engine complete diameter of cylinder 15 inch, stroke 36 inch, double expansion cut of valve with governor by Pollock and Pollock, Leeds, one Horizontal engine coincidencing with 12 feet belt fly wheel, double cylinder 18 inch, diameter and stroke 36 inch, double slide expansion valve with feed pump and air pump by Pallock and Smith, Leeds, one semi-portable engine of 16 horse power by Marshall, centrifugals, scalper, purifier double and single, branddusters, roller reel Eureka separating, Eureka brush finishing machine; Cock barley cylinders roller mill with 3 rolls, stone mill complete, platform scale, beam scale, elevator belting and buckets, shafting, pedestals cast iron pillars hangers, grooved rolls by Henry Symney, smooth rolls, new cotton elevator belting vertical eureka wires, newspur wheels, an oath stone roller mill, elevah leg, worms, office furniture, hand fire pump, cast iron flanged pipes and other surplus stores and articles,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BROACH OR JAMNAGAR STREET, CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Judication.

Suit No. 40 of 1904.

Mathuradas Ramdas .....Plaintiff.

vs.

N. C. Macleod Esqr., and others.....Defendants,

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1904, at 4 p. m, sell by Public Auction on the premises the rights, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants abovenamed, in the following immoveable property, viz—All the piece or parcel of leasehold (monthly tenency) land or ground together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon, situate lying and being at Broach or Jamnagar Street, Carnac Bunder without the Fort of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 3218 (1) and street No. 15 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Jamnager Street, on or towards the south by the land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the east by the seashore and on or towards the west by the land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust and beyond that by the Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Receiver in the High Court house or to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors in their office, No 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 1st June, 1904.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 30.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7-16	=	+ 3-16
2½ do. Rentes	£97 1-2	=	+ 1-2
2½ do. Indian Sterling			
Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5-8	=	—1-16
3 months hence	25 7-16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·40 1-2	=	do
New York Demand		=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2	per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4	per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	per cent	= +1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-8	per cent	= +1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2. Value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 1-4 M.-J., sellers
White Delhi 28 1-8 J.-J., sellers } easier.
Red Karachi 27 1-8 J.-A., done
Red Karachi 26 3-4 J.-A., sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 3-4 M.-J., sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 J.-J., sellers. } easier.
Brown 29 1-2 M.J. value.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 1-8 J.-J., sellers, flat.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Agnes.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,080.000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 7·06 — 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 23,000. Arrivals closed easier.

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·75	6·70	6·66
—11	—11	—10
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·44	5·99	5·79
—8	—2	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·73	5·70	5·69

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total visible supply	2,110,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	385,000
Total quantity in sight	9,670,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 30th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,696 bales.
Wheat	35,695 cwts.
Linseed	21,744 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,621 "
Gingellyseed	12,148 "
Poppyseed	nil "
Groundnuts	3,863 "
Castorseed	167,416 "
Rice	4,415 "
Myrabollams	4,232 "
Ootmeseed	263 "
Mowrasseed	5,813 "
Gram	5,970 "
Joowar	61 "
Maize	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, May 31.

Exchange—Tone weak

Bank T.T. .....1s. 4d to 1-3 31-32.

Bank Demand 1s. 4d

Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d.

French Francs	3 do	do	.....	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	.....	138
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	.....		131
Shanghai	30 do	do	.....	183
Japan	30 do	do	.....	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady
Cash ..... Rs. 98-3
1st Settlement 31st June " 97-14
Money Market,—Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet		Rs. a.	p.
Ready		5 2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 13	0 to	4-14
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4	0 to	5-5
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 7	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady			
Ready	5 3	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	19 1-2	to	20 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad ... 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales .....bales 5,000
Imports ..... do 12,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·68	6·63	6·59
— 7	— 7	— 7
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·37	5·95	5·75
	— 4	— 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·69	5·66	5·65
— 4	— 4	— 4

COTTON.—Tone Flat.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	246	232	223	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	256	244 ...		"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244 ...		"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	256	249 ...		"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	248	240	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	252		"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	258	251		"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254 ...		"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258 ...		"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	292	282 ...		"
Surat (M.G.) ...	314	304 ...		"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	262	250 ...		"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	259	247	237	"
Muttia (M. G.)	252	240	...FGF	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	275	267	May
Western	...	263	255	"
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	264	252	242	25th June
Do (H.-G.) ...	261	249	239	"
Compta (M. G)	...	273	265	"
S S Dhar	...	274	266	"
Westerns	...	260	252	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Bar Silver	25 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 14th May 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th May 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,23,230	7,99,165	3,182	10,25,577
I M R do ...	55,501	1,92,999	441	2,48,941
Total.....	2,78,731	9,92,164	3,623	12,74,518
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th May.1903—				
G I P R system...	1,87,359	8,76,801	10,761	10,74,774
I M R do ..	74,631	1,55,198	0·8	2,30,448
Total... ...	2,61,990	10,31,999	11,1	13,05,172
Increase or (G I P R	+ 35 871	— 77,636	— 7,38.	— 49,147
Decrease... (I M R...	— 19,130	+ 37,801	— 178	+ 18,493

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HAYTER—May 14, at Bombay, Dora Alice Evelyn, daughter of the late Robert Hayter, Station Master, Victoria Terminus, aged 16 years and 8 months.

SIMON—May 25, at the General Hospital, Madras, Louisa, the beloved wife of Mr J Smith Simon, Accountant, Messrs Spencer and Co, Ld, Mount Road. Aged 40 years.

SMITH—May 24, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, James Dalgliesh Smith, second son of the late Maxwell Smith, of Hursingpur, Tirhoot, aged 31.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High waters 0·33m., 1·29a. Low water, 6·24m., 7·25a.
Bombay Standing Committee, 3·30 p.m.

H. H. THE JAM OF JAMNAGAR.—His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar arrived in Bombay on Monday and has put up at a bungalow in Narayen Dhabolkar Road, Malabar Hill,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s s Ville de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a m to-morrow. Parcel mail for French China and Japan close at 8 a m to-day.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon about 4-30 p.m., a fire broke out in the arms and ammunition depot of Messrs Mahomedali Abdulhussein and Company in Shamshett Street. A quantity of sulphur stored in two cases was noticed to be in flames and an alarm was raised. The neighbours set to work and put out the fire in a very short time. The Fort fire engine quikly repaired to the scene, but was not brought into requisition. The damages are estimated at Rs. 50. The cause of the fire is not known.

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Gordhandas Ludha alias Kaku, a Bhatia, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cocaine more than fixed by law. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday last on receiving certain information Inspector Power proceeded to the house of the accused in Kalbadevi Road and arrested him. His house was searched and 51 grains of cocaine was found in it. Mr. Spencer pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.—For several years the Medico-Electric Institute at 13, Forbes Street, has been treating diseases by electricity in all its branches, by suggestion, Ozone Gas inhalations, Electro-Thermal and medicated Baths, and by other advanced Therapeutic methods. The results attained by the specialist of the Institute, Dr, Manchersha Hormusji Mehrji in the treatment of chronic diseases are vouched for by the testimonials he has received. Persons intending to undergo electric and other forms of treatment can obtain all particulars from the Institute.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain G. Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Band Master, commencing at 7 p m, to-day :—

March	Kathlene	Bennett
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Caryll
American Sketch.	Down South	Maidlton,
Valse	The Bleue	Margis
Song	I'll sing the Songs of Araby..	Clay
Selection	Carmen	Bezzit
Euphonium Solo	Mari do Rham	Kappey

CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Inspector Power charged Issabhai, a Mahomedan, with cheating Narayandas Sojanmull a cloth merchant, in Mamhadevi in respect of a number pieces of silk valued at Rs. 273. It appeared from evidence that the accused was related to one Cadurbhai Jivaji, the constituted attorney of the complainant. A few days ago the accused went to the complainant's shop and took away the property in the name of Cadurbhai Jivaji. Some time afterwards the complainant sent his man to enquire whether Cadurbhai had credited the same to his account in his books. Cadurbhai knew nothing of the transaction and subsequently got the accused arrested by the police. Some of the property was recovered. The accused was previously fined Rs 100. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WOMAN'S ADVENTURES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Sullivan prosecuted Chandri alias Bhima, a Hindu woman, on ten charges of theft and one of cheating. It appeared from the evidence that for sometime past the accused had been robbing children of their ornaments and other people of their utensils and other articles. The accused was previously arrested by Mr. Sullivan for a similar offence and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate She was discharged from jail only four months ago and had since then been living with a woman named Saku. This woman used to receive the stolen property and dispose of it. Saku and Chandri were arrested while disposing of some silver ornaments stolen from the person of a child at Dongri. The Magistrate sentenced Chandri to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.—Saku was then charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P H Dastur, Inspector Bartley charged Govind Dayal, a Hindu, with the theft of three brass rollers of the value of Rs. 10, the property of the Hyderi Press at Kamatipura. Abdul Kayum Tyebali, assistant engineer employed in the Press, stated that he missed the brass rollers about six days ago from a cupboard in the press. On the 28th instant he went to the shop of a Borah, at Khetwady and asked for cast iron rollers when the shop-keeper produced the missing brass rollers. On making inquiries he was informed that the accused had sold them to the Borah. The defence was that the accused had lately been in the service of the Press and had left it seven days ago. But as complainant Abdul Kyum found it difficult to fill up his place, he had got up a false case against the accused. After hearing evidence the Magistrate held the case to be a false one and acquitted the accused. His Worship further ordered complainant to pay Rs. 50 to the accused as compensation.

EPIGRAMS OF DISPAIR.

The pessimism of the East was in the blood of Disraeli, says a writer in "T P's Weekly." In his first novel "Vivian Gray" written almost in boyhood, and with all the verve and vigour of that age he writes, "The disappointment of manhood succeeds to the delusion of youth. Let us hope that the heritage of old age is not despair." While he writes thus in youth, with all the world before him and seen before him as his heritage in his maturity he says in his finest novel Coningsby, Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggle, old age a regret." As a parallel to this I might cite a fine epigram of the Italian essayist Leopardi; "Our liveliest pleasures spring from illusions; hence it is that, while children find everything in nothing, men find nothing in everything." But, of course, the most exquisite expression of this pessimism is that of Sir William Temple; "When all is done human life is at the greatest and the best but like a forward child that must be played with and humoured a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over."

£2,800 FOR A GAINSBOROUGH.

At Christie's recently there was an interesting sale of pictures. A Romney portrait—that of Catherine Lady Abercorn—sold for 2,000 guineas; Reynolds's Lady Gibbons fetched 380 guineas; and portraits by Gainsborough of David Garrick and Lady Mary Impey realised 700 guineas and 2,800 guineas respectively. Turner's Rhodes, 180 guineas; Murillo's Good Shepherd, 200 guineas; and Saint Thomas de Villaneuva Distributing Alms to Beggars 370 guineas; and The Infant Don Balthazat Carlos by Velasquez, 1,500 guineas, were other pictures in the sale which realised in all over £20 300.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SOFT SOAP AS A SOCIAL FORCE.

MRS. JOHN LANE, in 'Blackwood's' for May, confesses that she doesn't love the truth unless it is pleasant, and from that standpoint writes amusingly on "Soft Soap" as a social force. She divides society into two classes—one of which soft soaps, while the other permits itself to be soft soaped. "When soft-soap was invented it was constructed out of the best materials of insincerity, surface enthusiams, a touch sometimes of covert satire (or it would spoil), and just enough truth to mix the ingredients and make them digest. This is administered in all grades of society with the greatest success, and of it can be said in the pathetic words of an American advertisement of a preparation of medicine not usually popular with childhood, castor oil. Even children cry for it. Of the two classes those who administer and those who swallow this pleasant mixture, it is needless to say that in the lower class are those who administer soft-soap; if in course of time the soft-soaper proves that he is possessed of transcendent abilities, he graduates, after hard hard struggles resigns his bucket and proceeds to enjoy the superior privilege of being soft-soaped in turn; and the curious fact is that, after having administered it so long, when he comes to taste it himself he does not recognise the familiar article at all. Of course there are some soft-soapers who never advance and never aspire. . . . Alas! the pioneers who soft soap are usually women. You dear and uncomplaining sex, how hard you have to be called charming by that other sex that so greatly laps up the invention of the great humorist. From artisans of soft-soap you have indeed become artists. To you we owe those delightful multitudes of spoilt men who sulk or sniff or shoulder their pretentious way through society. Yes, your product! If society consisted only of men it would be quite sincere, even if rather brutal, and as for soft-soap, it wouldn't exist. It would be interesting to know the sex of that historical serpent in the Garden of Eden! A man if he ever soft soaps another man, does it for a definite object, and hardly realises his own insincerity, but a woman—well, it is a woman's religion to make a man think her charming, and I am afraid—desperately afraid—that she does this most successfully when she makes him talk about himself.

Soft-soap of the social order is not an article which finds favour in the home, if Mrs. Lane is right. "One hasn't time to soft-soap one's relative," she says. "For its successful use there is required a certain exhilaration of spirits which familiarity does not encourage. It is more easy to be charming to one's acquaintances or intimate enemies than to the bosom of one's family. One can be kinder to one's own, but more charming to the outside world, alas! A woman does not go on for ever coquetting with her husband—it is a pity, but it's true. Perhaps if it were less true there would be fewer divorces. When, in the happy past, your husband was your lover and he looked at you with adoring eyes, why, then you could be charming—at least for a few hours, because to be charming longer gets on one's nerves. Later, when you are married and he won't get up in the morning, and you say to him severely, 'Samuel, are you never going to get up? It's nine o'clock, and cook says she'll give notice, for she can't and she won't live in such a late family,' and your Samuel grunts, turns over, and hurriedly takes forty more winks, how can you possibly just then be charming? Nor can you murmur to your Samuel that he is the most interesting man you ever met, and that his brain is superior to all other brains. He doesn't care a rap what you think about his brains, and he'd much rather you wouldn't bother him, but go downstairs; and so you do go downstairs in that very unbecoming frock of your pre-married days in which you wouldn't have had him see you for worlds. But, now it has come again to the fore, ever since the time Samuel said pleasantly—he certainly has no talent for soft soap—that after people have been married a year neither knows how the other looks. This from your Samuel, for whose sake you ran up an awful dressmaker's bill in other days. So you unearth your hideous frock with a desperate sigh. But you always know how your Samuel looks, and when he wears an unbecoming neck tie you grieve and nag and give him no peace. Perhaps it were well after all if a bit of soft soap could be bottled up during courting time and labeled 'To be used after marriage,' Mrs. Lane has come to the conclusion that a measure of soft soap is a social necessity, even a social duty; but it is clearly not for domestic use.

POLAR ICE RACE.

TWO RELIEF SHIPS' KEEN STRUGGLE.

A GRAPHIC story of how the Terra Nova and the Morning (the ships which sailed last winter to the relief of the Discovery in the Antarctic, raced for the honour of reaching the ice-bound vessel first is told by Mr. William Smith, second engineer of the Terra Nova.

Mr. Smith, in a letter to his family at Dundee, states that when the pack ice was reached, soon after last Christmas, the Terra Nova took the lead, smashing up everything that came in the way.

The Morning followed in her wake. Mr. Smith describes the final race as follows :—

"We backed out slow astern for 100 yards and flew at the ice full pelt, tearing our way through, and cracking it in all directions.

"The Morning started the same game, taking full advantage of the cracks we were making. This was all very good for her, as she could get in without any trouble, we doing all the butting.

"This game was kept up until we were about a quarter of a mile from our goal.

NOT STRONG ENOUGH.

"The Morning was allowed to have a punch, with the result that she could not break an egg. She was allowed to continue at this for a few minutes, we acting the part of spectators.

"We started again it being now a keen race.

"The Morning was going up the cracks we had made while we were going astern in preparation for another attack on the ice.

"Thus she often got further up than we did.

"There was now a long patch of soft ice and about a couple of hundred yards of hard ice, between us and the Discovery.

"We backed astern for about a quarter of a mile, and flew at it, smashing our way through it. We backed astern again, and the Morning came sneaking up, but she reckoned without her host, as we only backed a few yards, and made for the ice again at full speed, crossing right across the Morning's bows thus shoving all the broken ice in front of her. This finished her little game. We had got into the spongy ice, and tearing through this we were not long in getting to the place where the Discovery was jammed.

"The officers of the Discovery said they had seen yacht races, but nothing half so exciting as the way we bottled up the Morning, which came alongside about half an hour later."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted (4-3-03).

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable; communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04).

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta; the charges are the same as by the vladivostock route (25-2-04).

Cable Gibraltar-Tangier Interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st May 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	Nil	0	...	0	...
Teheran	31		23 a.m.	0	33
Siver	31	2	40 p.m.	0	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31th May, 1904.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	43	0	1
" Karachi	0	21	0	3
" Madras	0	18	0	4

An "Express" telegram from Belgrade says King Peter in the light of the stren parent. It seems that his son and heir "drove no fewer than four times in one afternoon before the door of a prima donna who excites his admiration, and his elaborate bows were much commented upon by the staring public. This reached the ears of his father, and the King forthwith applied the national instrument of youthful correction—the strap. The prince now takes his drives in a different direction.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Tuesday.—The barometer has again risen except over the Bay area where a slight to moderate fall is reported. Pressure is lowest at Mooltan and a well marked trough of low pressure extends from the Punjab to the head of the Bay. Pressure is highest in Ceylon and is higher than usual everywhere. Winds have shifted to the south-east and south on the Burma Coast and at the head of the Bay, but elsewhere changes are unimportant. Winds are variable along the West Coast, and the force has decreased markedly at the head of the bay. Temperature generally has fallen except in parts of Burma and of north-west India, and the mean temperature generally is below normal. The highest maximum reported is 115 degrees at Jacobabad. Scattered thunder showers have occurred in different parts of the country, but only general rain is reported from Burma and east Bengal. Falls of about one inch are reported from Tavoy, Mandalay, Narayanganj, Mymensing, Bangalore, and Udaipur. The barometric fall and change of wind over Burma and the east and north of the Bay appear to show that the area of unsettled conditions still exists over the Bay and is apparently moving roughly northward, but indications are so slight that it is impossible to say if it be of any consequence. Elsewhere there has been little change. Fair weather with scattered thunder showers is prevailing generally

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NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1904.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURER.

THE Home papers bring us details of one of the most remarkable cases in the records of crime. It is a case in which Mr. R.S. Sievier, a well-known racing man, familiar as the owner of "Sceptre," sought to obtain damages for alleged slander from Sir James Duke. Sir James is a member of the Raleigh Club, and as such objected to Mr. Sievier being introduced there as a guest. Major Sellar was on this particular occasion his host. Sir James asked Major Sellar for a few minutes' conversation, In the course of that interview Sir James remarked : "I have heard, Major Sellar, that Bob Sievier is from time to time in the club and that members object to his presence here. Is he the sort of man you would introduce to your wife if you had one ? You must know his reputation." Major Sellar made no answer and did not seem to think Sir James had sufficient reason for making the remark. So Sir James asked if Major Sellar would introduce Sievier to his mess. Major Sellar replied : "You have no right to speak as you are doing unless you are prepared to to give your reasons." Sir James then replied that he had heard that Sievier had been guilty of sharp practices at cards. He further told him that he had seen him receive a ducking in Australia by men who accused him of cheating at cards, and that there was a very ugly story there about a young fellow who had been found dead outside a house in which he had been playing cards with Sievier. Sir James also stated that he had seen Sievier in the Jockey Club enclosure at New Market and that he had been sent out. Sir James then referred to Sievier's social life and stated that he had been either expelled or asked to resign membership at Boodle's. Naturally the matter came up before the club committee and Major Sellar was asked not to take Sievier into the club again as some of the members objected. Major Sellar communicated the purport of his interview with Sir James Duke. Sievier indignantly denied all the accusations and instituted proceedings against Sir James Duke. No other course was left open to him and had he been a man of clean repute, he would have welcomed the opportunity offered to him of clearing his name. Unfortunately Sievier found that Sir James was able to substantiate all the charges brought against him as well as others.

Mr Justice Grantham, who disposed of the case, in summing up the evidence said that the only question for the Jury to decide was if the statements made by Sir James Duke were privileged by the circumstances under which they were uttered. Sievier had, it was shown, been in the company of gamblers, card-players, card-sharpers and "the greatest scoundrels on earth" and he put it to the Jury whether in the circumstances Sir James Duke was not justified in raising the objection he did. According to the evidence which both Judge and Jury accepted as true, Siever is the father of two illegitimate children, had been divorced for cruelty and adultery and had been engaged to a lady for a period of four years. There was another lady whom he married two days before she was to have been married to a gentleman with whom she would have lived all her life, and with the result that in the course of two or three years they were separated and she had lost her whole fortune. After trading under an assumed name in Australia, Sievier went to England and had the audacity to get himself presented at Court in the time of the late Queen. As the learned Judge remarked, everybody knew what the feelings of the late Queen were about people of this sort, and knew that she would rather have given up her throne than have admitted such a man. Then came a story of his being mixed up with card-sharping at the Hotel Metropole, where he was accused of being in league with a notorious sharper. Finally he offered to insure the lives of volunteers going to the war. He did so but when their relatives applied for money, it was invariably in vain. The man's record was just as bad as it could possibly be. It had not even the redeeming virtue of originality. His career was one uninterrupted record of vice, of low black-guardism. Yet the man who had led it was a welcome guest at many houses in the West End of London, and it is only fair to Major Sellar to say there is every reason to believe that when he introduced him to his club he was ignorant of his true character and really believed him to be a gentleman. Indeed, we have it on the statement of his counsel that although he had heard allegations against Sievier, he, as a man of the world, refused to believe them, thinking they were of the quality such stories so frequently are. Major Sellar, since the hearing of the case, had seen his error and had withdrawn himself from the acquaintance of Sievier.

Few lessons can be drawn from the case except such as teach us how necessary it is to ascertain the true character of those to whom we extend our friendship, even to the extent of introducing them as casual guests at a club. It also shows the necessity of clearly examining the record of each and every individual whose name is submitted for presentation at Court. It has long been a matter of surprise how such and such a person escaped the Lord Chamberlain's scrutiny. But when the explanation is forthcoming as in the present instance, not only should the presentation itself be cancelled, but that of the individual responsible for the presentation. Indeed in this case, mere cancellation of presentation would not suffice. Some more severe punishment and some more public form of disgrace should have been meted out to the individual. At the same time members of clubs, who, for the sake of protecting the good name of the club they belong, expose doubtful characters, ought to be saved the expense and annoyance such as fell upon Sir James Duke. It is, of course, an easy matter to malign a good man. Though he be pure as snow, he shall not escape calumny. But it is the duty of the executive of a club to investigate the accuracy of statements made against visitors, members, and candidates, before acting upon them and in fairness to the member responsible for another individual's introduction whether as a visitor or as a recruit. Such statements as are made and are substantiated in the true interests of the club should be as free of responsiblity from action as the statements made in good faith and in the public interests by a newspaper. It is notorious that in the event of new members going up for election, the whispered word of disparagement destroys the election of a highly desirable member who has no hope of redress. It is precisely in such cases that the law ought to provide a remedy, but in such as that which cost Sir James Duke so much trouble, and in which he so completely vindicated his action, the law ought to save him the necessity. The Committee of the Raglan Raleigh Club did well to reprimand Major Sellar for repeating the words of warning addressed to him by Sir James Duke, especially after the chairman had decided that it was undesirable to admit Sievier as a guest. There the matter might very properly have dropped so far as the Club was concerned. But Major Sellar has been the instrument for exposing one of the most disgraceful records revealed for some time and of rendering it impossble for its possessor again to associate with others under the disguise of a gentleman for all time.

THE SCHOOL OF ART AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A BREEZY report, which is evidently intended for the American reader, has been published in respect of the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, which is one of the offshoots of the American Marathi Mission at Ahmednagar. The volume, which is tastefully printed and illustrated, is calculated to give the American people a very good idea of the educational influence of missionary enterprise in this country. Twenty-two years ago, when the Mission school was first established in Ahmednagar, it possessed two teachers, two class rooms and fourteen scholars. Now it boasts an attendance roll of 600 with 42 teachers and 32 class rooms. The School of Industrial Arts affords instruction for 350 pupils, and the work that is done there reflects the greatest credit upon the intelligence of the pupils as well as the efforts of the teaching staff. Mr James Smith, the principal, speaking of the Bombay Matriculation Examination, says that the Indian youth has a way of his own of explaining away his failure. When he is plucked, he says it was his luck. Mr, Smith is prepared to agree with this attitude in some instances, for like so many other teachers, it has often been his experience that some raw lad who possesses the necessary confidence, succeeds in persuading the master that he knows a good deal more than he really does, while another lad who is deserving of success surrenders to the excitement of the examination and fails. The "hobbies" of the school are handwriting, drawing, and manual training. Of the success gained in these departments, Mr. Smith is pardonably proud. Manual training occupies an important place in the curriculum, and it receives the countenance and support of Government. Of the industries taught in the school, the first to be established was rug making. Mr. Smith has had rather a curious experience with this department. In the beginning, he found it to be impossible to obtain the necessary designs. The makers of carpets refused absolutely to sell them, and when he tried to buy carpets for the purpose of copying them, he found that the invariable answer from makers was that they would be glad to fill his orders, if he would supply the designs. At length he succeeded, only to be confronted with another difficulty. Buyers in America whither he despatched the products of the School, complained that the colours were dull and the designs crude. They desired "Oriental rugs" of smarter patterns, and brighter colours. Mr. Smith naturally refused to comply with this strange request, preferring to abide by the traditions of the Oriental artist, rather than turn out a cheap and possibly tawdry copy of a Western article. Much headway has also been made in respect of silver repousse work, copper and silver smithing, and wood carving, and the products of the school are all characterised by good finish, artistic design, and the general Oriental aspect so much admired in Europe and America. The School has gained success and it deserves still more, and it is to be hoped that the Americans, to whom Mr. Smith evidently looks for support, will extend their patronage in a liberal manner.

UNITED PROVINCES REVENUE.

AN interesting report on the revenue administration of the United Provinces for the year ended in September last is published which unlike its two immediate predecessors shows an improved state of things. The monsoon of 1902, like those of the two preceding years and that of 1903, was much delayed and the rainfall of the year was unequally distributed, but the character of the seasons, we are told, was on the whole favourable to agriculture and there were no serious calamities. In Bundelkhand, which had suffered severely in the recent famine, the recovery was very marked. The deficient rainfall of the previous year had led to a great increase in the demand for water in the Merut, Agra, and Allahabad divisions. A further increase took place during the year in the Allahabad division, and Rohilkhand also shows a rise, but the amount of irrigation in that division is comparatively unimportant. The third chapter of the report deals with rent law litigation, and the most interesting portion of the chapter is that which discusses the effect of the new Agra Tenancy Act. This act came into force on the 1st January 1902, and the year under report was the first full year of its operation. One difficulty in gauging the effect of the new Act is the want of a suitable standard of comparison. When the necessity of legislating for the protection of tenants' right first attracted attention, there were two district classes of tenants whose interest had to be considered. The first class consisted of the old hereditary cultivators—known under various names—who had certain prescriptive, if not well defined, rights in their holdings. The other class had no such rights. The distinction between the two classes, however, was not always clear, and some suitable method of deciding to which class a particular tenant belonged had to be devised. The solution of the difficulty which was finally adopted was to select 12 years' occupation, subject to certain conditions, as proof that a tenant belonged to the privileged class ; and in one form or another this rule has been in force in the province of Agra for forty-five years. Whether the decision to give this rule prospective as well as retrospective effect was a wise one and whether it would not have been better, while maintaining existing privileges, to have aimed at securing reasonable treatment for the whole body of tenants-at-will are matters on which opinions may differ. The progress made with settlement work was satisfactory. Operations were formally closed in two districts and completed or nearly completed in eight. Perhaps one of the most important events of the year was the introduction into Bundelkhand of the special laws for relieving proprietors of their debts and restricting their powers of transfer. What the ultimate result of this legislation will be cannot at present be foreseen, but the start so far has been promising. The continued decline in indigo is to be regretted, but this crop has for some years ceased to be of any great importance. On the other hand cotton is receiving increased attention. The condition of the sugar industry is not altogether satisfactory, but certain improvements in the method of manufacture, which have been introduced by a Government official, may help to revive the trade.

AN IMPERIAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

THE current number of "The Nineteenth Century" contains a paper by Sir George Clarke on "An Imperial Maritime Council" the proposals in which are not so remarkable as the spirit in which they are conceived. What he proposes is a one per cent. duty to encourage the mercantile marine by loans, bounties, and all the other means of stimulating her shipping industry which Germany has adopted with such signal success, and his paper is well worth reading. Not only does he work out his idea convincingly, but he suggests much more than he says. So far as we are aware, no other naval or military expert has attempted to consider trade and defence as the two m in divisions of a national policy, and that is why the distance we have travelled on the road to unity is so short. Sir George Clarke wisely avoids the pitfall of the fiscal controversy, but the very fact that he proposes a duty of one per cent. on foreign goods proves that he sees the potentialities of Preference. Moreover, his idea of a Maritime Imperial Council, is excellent, because it is practical and the creation of such a body would conflict neither with political nor vested interests, yet it would prove a powerful lever towards the organisation of an Imperial navy by organising an Imperial mercantile Marine. Sir George notes that subsidies have been a failure in France and were denounced by a Parliamentary Committee some time ago, but if Germany has profited by them, so should we.

CAPTAIN H. M. MOORE, Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, was reported to be a little better last night.

THE two additional mixed trains, which were introduced on the Kharaghoda Branch from the 21st April last, will discontinue running on and from Friday, the 10th June, 1904, instead of Wednesday, the 1st idem, as previously notified.

A COMPANY formed at Wiesbaden is about to erect Nickel Works at Honningen on the Rhine, with a capital of 700,000 marks (£35,000). The works will be under the management of a chemical factory in the same place. The nickel will be obtained by means of a chemical process from foreign ore, brought to Honningen by sea via Rotterdam.

SOME anxiety is felt at Colombo over the encroachment of the sea along the Galle Face. This has only become noticeable during the last few years ; and it is conjectured that either the removal of a large quantity of sand from the front of the Galle Face Esplanade for the purpose of filling up the Fort ditch or that the construction of the new arms to the breakwater are the contributing causes. Besides the immediate danger to the Esplanade, the sea-coast railway is threatened ; and it is feared that the necessary measures of precaution will entail heavy expenditure.

BRIBERY and corruption and defalcation and their kindred relations, seem to be rampant everywhere according to the rumours that are flying about, says Max in "Capital." In conversation with a prominent public official the other day, and referring to these very matters, he said he was convinced from his own observations that these evils were very widespread and like the plague, eluded all efforts for their complete extirpation. It was like fighting an atmosphere with a wooden sword. He said he was just investigating some deplorable cases of bribery which had just come to light in hitherto unsuspected quarters, about which nothing could yet be made public until the enquiry was ended. It is surely high time, if this cancer of corruption is not to be allowed to bring the body politic to perdition, for the Government to appoint a strong Commission of Enquiry to proceed along the same lines as was done in the case of the Income Tax office. Let them begin operations within the fruitful realm of the Calcutta Corporation.

BARON HAMMERSTEIN, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, during a debate in the Diet, defended the policy of repression adopted by the Government in dealing with the Poles. He asserted that Poles all over the world were secretly working to bring about the re-establishment of the ancient Kingdom of Poland. The Polish Deputies of the Diet received Baron Hammerstein's declaration with laughter, whereupon the Minister turned angrily to them and said, "You laugh, but you know it is true. The Polish project is certainly fantastic, but it nevertheless constitutes a danger to the German Empire."

ZOOLOGISTS have long regarded the fish which remains for days out of water and climbs trees as one of the strangest departures from Nature, but the most wonderful of these is the periophthalmus of the West African coast. This not only is as much at home on land as in water, but climbs the mangrove roots and takes long journeys about the swamps on them, and builds itself mud-houses raised above the surface, with an opening at the top, from which its bulging eyes stare out at every alarm, For this life the fish is fitted with long arms, with elbow and wrist, while the fingers are separate and flexible, instead of being flat and fin-like. These hands in the African species hold the mangrove roots in climbing, and are the means of propulsion through the mud. The round eyes project from the skull, and can be turned in every direction ; hence the Greek name, which may be freely translated "Rolling Eyes."

THE HOME OF ISLAM.

CAPTAIN MARK SYKES has already made himself known to the student of Turkey in Europe and Asia as the author of "Through Five Turkish Provinces," perhaps to an even wider circle of readers as a joint compiler of that entertaining and illuminative manual, "Major-General D'Ordel's 'Tactics and Military Training.'" Having seen something of life in four continents, as well as having been through the South African campaign, the author of "Dar-ul-Islam" approaches his subject with a wide and comprehensive view of men and affairs, and with a remarkable freedom from those prejudices which too often obscure the outlook of the mere specialist. Gifted with acute powers of observation and a facile pen, he has produced in this handsome volume, which records his various journeys through the Turkish Empire, an unusually instructive and entertaining contribution to the literature of travel. And, as Professor Edward G. Browne appropriately puts it in the preface which he has written for the volume, the lighter strain which runs through a work containing many suggestions of weight and value, will remind readers who have Arabic at their command, of the old proverb, "Al-hazlu fi'l-kalam ka'l-milhi fi't-taam "—"The jest in discourse is like the salt in food."

"Dar-ul-islam"—the home of Islam—which is the name which Captain Sykes has given to his book, is a title specially applicable to the Turkish Empire. It is true that the author is here concerned with only a certain portion of it. But he shows clearly enough how, despite recent circumscriptions and contractions, the ancient Empire of the Caliphs still resists the encroachments of the outside world. Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and Morocco now alone claim independence ; and even that independence may be limited. But to the true Muslim the world is still divided into Dar-ul-islam and Daru'l-Harb—the "home of Islam" and the "abode of war," as separate and insoluble as oil and water. Not everything that Captain Sykes has to say of Muslim manners and methods, whether social or political, will commend itself to the ready detractors of the Sublime Porte, but scarcely any reader of his work can lay it down without some increase of respect for the Ottoman regime, or at least some appreciation of the better qualities which make up some part at least of the Muslim character. But not all the subject of the Sultan are true Muslims, and Captain Sykes draws very emphatic distinctions between the rightful descendants of the ages and "that fearful product of misapplied European or American zeal," the "Gosmobaleet."

These hybrid nondescripts are met with at every turn and an instance of the cosmopolitan conditions which surround the traveller is illustrated in the record of an incident which befel the author on the Rayak-Hama Railway at the very outset of his travels.

I was interrupted at this moment by a voice using violent expletives, whose pronunciation smacked of Chicago ; I turned round, and beheld an American Colonel, whom I had met at Beyrut, pacing up and down the platform apparently at the end of his patience and the following dialogue ensued:

Colonel (to the world in general) : I offered two hundred dollars for a ride on their breakdown train yesterday, O, my Lord, why have I struck this crowd of low down lazy greasers jes' when I wanted to get to Baylbeak ?

Chef de gare to his subordinates, in a measured tone): Messieurs—impossible de faire mouvement avant de prevoyer la Direction a Beyrut.

Sous-chef de gare : Mais monsieur, il faut envoyer des boulons au croisement militaire avant tout.

Colonel (to me) : See here, boy : I like your face ; now listen to this ; I want to go to Baylbeak, that's the name of the blamed village, an't it ? I arrived here yesterday at twelve o'clock, and I have been stuck in this goldurn hole ever since ; I can't make these fools understand I want a lift as fur as the wreck, and I am ready to walk the rest ; I am a big railroad man at home, and I am —— in —— if I ever saw such a chowdered-headed set of clams try to run ten miles of one-horse track in my life ; look at that white headed old duck there (indicating the chef de gare) ; he reckons he is the Main Push, and I'm —— if he ever done anything but eat and drink and say impossseble since I came here yesterday.

Mecanicien (Greek) : Moziou, voila commeng li accideng est arrive, li chef di Train fesait li collection des bigletti, if a manquais di serrait li freeng alourss.

Chef de Gare : Mais c'est Impossible !

Colonel : There he is ; jes' listen ; impossseble ! impossseble !! IMPOSSEEBLE !!! that word's as good as candy to him. That man call himself the Main Push ! Land sakes, what a man ; you might as well try reason on the pyramids as that idiot. I told him I wanted to go to Baylbeak ; 'Impossible ! says he. Then I says, Take me as fur as you can ; Impossible,' says he. Now you talk his gol-durn jabber; jes' ask him when this old ruin is likely to get a roll on and tell him I want to go to Baylbeak and get done with it : I can't eat the place nor can I take it away ; I want to say I've seen it ; I don't want to see it remember, I want to say I've seen it, and I am ready to pay two hundred dollars to get there to night.

Chef de Train (Levantine) : "En Voitur sh'il vous blait.

Captain Sykes has a gift for dialogue, and another entertaining conversation gives an idea of the perpetual uproar in which business of any sort is transacted in this corner of the East. On the way to Hama it was the author's misfortune to pitch his camp near the residence of the Khanji whom it is the etiquette of the country for every fel'ah to disturb at dawn as he brings in his market stuff. This particular Khanji was a heavy sleeper, but even he rouses at last.

Khanji : "Why do you wake the folk, dog of a dogson?

Fellah "I wake folk ?—I wake folk ? Have I a voice like an old camel ? Have I a—

Voices ! "Silence, blight!" "Be quiet, dog! Pig ! be still ! A curse on the religion of loud—voiced bellowers"

Fellah (retiring) : May God blast you and your religion and affairs and the khan and its Khanji and may his wife—etc., etc., etc., until the indignant fellah's voice dies down in the distance and the Khanji being now aroused, commences rattling the key in the wooden lock that he may open the door.

Khanji : Blast the key and its maker—(rattle, rattle, rattle)—the tooth is broken—(rattle, rattle). Eh, to the right ! Oah ! (rattle, rattle, rattle). Now it is nigh - Yallah—Eh ! Blast this key and its religion, and may Allah (rattle, rattle) blast (rattle, rattle) its (rattle) belief and—Alhamdollilah—Land to the Lord——

(Enter three Cameleers)

First Cameleer : That's my corn.

Second Cameleer : You lie !

Third Cameleer : Silence ! It is mine, you thieves twain ?

A Traveller : Ya'oob ! For goodness' sake tell the Zaptieh to keep those men quiet.

Ya'oob : E-eh ! O brave ! Silence me these cuckolds, that my master may sleep !

Zaptieh (under a blanket, rattling a Snider) : Curse you, swines of herds ! Begone !

First Muezzin (from neighbouring mosque) : There is no God but THE God, and Mohammed is the Prophet of God !

Second Muezzin : The Prophet of God !

Third Muezzin : There is no God but THE God.

Thenceforward for one hour the Muezzins chant in splendid tenors, in wheezy wails, in hoarse croakings, the truth of Al Islam, and of all noises in a Moslem city it is the most pleasant.

The commandant of Zeitun, who has had some rough insurrectionary work to handle, and has done it without perhaps so much criticism as officials in certain European States which figure more prominently before the smypathetic eyes of agitators in this country have had to put up with, impressed the author not only as a pleasant host, but as a just and efficient administrator.

(Concluded on page 6.)

COSSACKS ROUTED.

HARASSING KUROKI'S REAR.

MORE TROOPS DESPATCHED.

OKU'S LATEST EXPLOIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter wires from Mukden that the Cossacks are harassing Kuroki's rear and hence the suspension of the Japanese advance.

Advices received at Washington report the departure of another Division from Japan, which, it is believed, is destined to cut off the raiders in Kuroki's rear.

Reuter wires from Seoul that one thousand Cossacks and twelve guns are at Hamheung awaiting six hundred Cossacks and four thousand infantry from the north. The joint force will then advance on Pingyeng or Gensan.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Japanese have occupied Linshutan and captured four guns

Detachments of Japanese have attacked and defeated 2,000 Cossacks at Aiyangpienmen to the North East of Feng-huang-cheng.

General Kuroki also reports a number of outpost affairs.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Linshutan mentioned in yesterday's telegram as having been captured and occupied by the Japanese is also known as Talienwan.

Two hundred and sixty-eight Japanese prisoners have arrived at Tomsk. They are largely composed of naval men captured from the Port Arthur blocking steamers. The officers receive an allowance of 50 to 75 roubles per month, and the men 16 kopecks per day.

Russian visitors to their camp express surprise at the men's cleanliness and neatness.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says that two thousand Russian Cavalry were routed by the Japanese at Haiyengcheng.

General Oku has successfully occupied Liushutun in Talienwan Bay and followed up this brilliant achievement by capturing four guns.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London May 30th states that the "Times" special correspondent's description of the fighting in the Liaotung Peninsula says that the Japanese Infantry advanced column after column of short extension after the German manner.

The "Times" expert asks what position the Russians can now expect to defend.

The "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese Minister at Peking demands that China shall prepare to administer the territory now being cleared of the Russians.

A "Tokio" telegram estimates the Russian force which opposed the Japanese in the Liaotung Peninsula at 20,000.

A Colombo telegram dated May 31st states.—

The Press censorship is becoming stricter than ever. Correspondents are forbidden to transmit the names of divisions, or to name or even hint the real place where the head-quarters are established.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The following is the result of the race for the French Derby :—

Ajax	1
Macdonald II	2
Rataplan	3

(Above was run on Sunday last.)

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Opinions of the Press.

The "Standard" says that the determination and resource shown by the Tibetans in the Palla affair gives the impression now that an advance on Lhassa is inevitable and that it may be a more serious military task than was expected.

It would be rash, it says, to begin a decisive movement till a force has been collected rendering success certain.

The "Daily Telegraph" says we shall go to Lhassa despite all the fighting and piety of the Lamaseries, but the problem of organisation will be quite worthy of a little of Lord Kitchener's personal attention.

KING CHRISTIAN II, of Denmark, was to visit Wiesbaden in the middle of May to go through the "cure" there for three weeks. From Wiesbaden he will go to Gmunden to assist at the marriages in the family of the Duke of Cumberland.

MR. HAROLD CLARKE, a wealthy American of San Francisco, has committed suicide at the Hotel Regina, in Paris, by shooting himself with a revolver. Mr. Clarke had recently arrived from Monte Carlo, where, it is said, he had lost heavily.

THE Great Western Railway on May 9 eclipsed all previous records in the journey from Plymouth by bringing a train carrying the American mails from Millbay to Paddington, a distance of 246 miles in three hours 47 minutes, thus beating the best previous time by seven minutes. The train left for London at 23 minutes past nine, and was drawn to Bristol by the engine City of Truro, which was changed there for the engine Duke of Connaught. The mails for the North Midlands, and South Wales were dropped at Bristol, and the Duke of Connaught took the train to Paddington, which was reached at 1-10 p. m., the entire distance, including the stoppage, having been covered at the average rate of slightly over 65½ miles per hour. A second train left Millbay at 48 minutes past nine with passengers and bullion and this arrived in the metropolis at 12 minutes past two, stoppages having been made at Exeter and Bristol.

THE AMIR'S INJURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Major Bird I. M. S. arrived safely at Landikotal in the Khyber Pass to-day. His adventurous mission to Kabul has been the means of preserving to the Amir the use of one of his Highness's hands and cannot fail to increase the cordiality of the relations between India and Afghanistan

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Captain Watt, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas has been appointed special service officer on the staff of the Somaliland Field Force.

Captain McBarnet, 25th Cavalry, has been selected for duty with the native orderlies to H. M. the King during the current summer.

Brigadier-General Mason has been selected for the command of the Aden district vice Major-General Maitland vacating next month.

Royal Artillery postings:—Lieut Reeves, 27th Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 93 Company on promotion.

Major White from the 140th is posted to the 41st Field Battery.

Captain Griffith from the 3rd is posted to the 40th Field Battery.

Captain Manley from the 40th is posted to the 3rd Field Battery.

Lt. Phillips, inspector of ordnance machinery, is posted from Indian to the Home establishment.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

At the Police Court, to-day, Mr. Hume for Mr R. A. Donnithorne, Secretary to the Port Commissioners, moved for a process against Mr. G. S. E. Nicoll, late Assistant Secretary of the Port Commissioners. It was alleged that between the 7th February 1903 and 5th January 1904, accused misappropriated Rs. 1,200 belonging to the Port Commissioners.

The Magistrate granted a warrant against the accused.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN CEYLON.

RELIEF FUND STARTED.

COLOMBO, MAY 31.

A public meeting was held yesterday under H. E. the Governor's presidency, at which the leading officials and citizens were present to organize a relief fund for those who had suffered distress by the floods. Rs. 13,000 were collected at the meeting.

The flood was second only to that of 1872, the damage done to property and vegetation being considerable.

A local European firm intends bringing an action against the Mayor for Rs. 30,000, the firm having suffered greatly by the damage caused to their premises by the closing of the principal outlet.

ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

The English Rugby team for Australia arrived at Colombo yesterday.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, from Aden with the English mail brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON'

Henning Major C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cosserat, Mr L	Tucker, Mr E V
Waller, Lieut R H	Lovell, Lieut W P
Robertson, Mr J L	Eastmead, Captain E S
Eliot, Lieut M	Jenkins, Sir Lawrence
Hasan, Mr S	Irigoin Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Monro, Mr W J	Dickson, Captain J H
Glasgow, Mr N R	

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator today from the Victoria Dock, Berth No 7. The Medical Inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Deck, Berth No 7 to-day at 10.30 a m sharp. Dock passengers should be at the new disinfecting station with all their luggage and kit at 8.15 a m sharp to day :—

Mr Alph Bossuet	Mr Orfanidi
Mr P Byrne	Mr H Robin
Lt Col H Borradaile	Mr E von Schults
Mr A Chopard	Mr D M Spooner
Mr A Crowe	Mr and Mrs F R Sheridan and 2 children
Revd Father Cunningham	Master Sheridan
Revd Father J P Haythornthwaite	Mr Strobet
Mr R Jager	Mrs R Wenning and child
Mr F F Khambatta	Revd Father D Wagner
Mr J H Lorraine	Mr K Rein
Mr and Mrs Nielsen and 3 children	

THE "PALL MALL MAGAZINE" for June has some excellent short stories, besides the concluding part of "The King's Ring" by Fiona Macleod and the continuation of the long serial "The Queen's Quair" by Maurice Hewlett. The Countess of Jersey writes a short paper on "The Women of India," from the observations she was enabled to make during her visits to Bombay, Madras, and Hyderabad. Seven wellknown sportsmen contribute to a paper edited by Mr. F. G. Aflalo, in which "The Dangers of Shooting Big Game" are interestingly set forth. A description of Professor Finsen and his work is a welcome popularly scientific article by George Brockner, and J. A. Hammerton follows R. L. S. through the Cevennes in a pleasant excursion. "Avowals" from the pen of George Moore treats of Tolstoi as a theorist and criticises his work and his methods very frankly. There is a pleasant paper on butterfly hunting, and an article on "Our Degenerate Stage," embodying opinions and suggestions of four prominent French dramatists and actors. Altogether this number of the Magazine is even more full of good things than usual.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR'S POSITION.

London, May 14.—The Russians estimate that there are 190,000 Japanese in Southern Manchuria, beside 20,000 in the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

The correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News" aboard the Fawan (?) state that 40,000 Japanese have landed at Pitszewo, on the east side of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, above Port Arthur, and have met with little resistance inland.

It is claimed at St. Petersburg that General Spiridonoff's ammunition train, which recently reached Port Arthur, brought with it the sections of a submarine ship for that port.

It is reported from Tokio, that the Japanese fleet has occupied Askold as a base of operations against Vladivostock.

The correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" reports that the Japanese cruiser Yakumo with four other cruisers, one battleship, and a gunboat, cleared the channel and entered Dalny harbour at daybreak on Saturday. A heavy bombardment followed until noon. The land batteries were speedily silenced and the Russians driven from their positions.

Japanese troops landed under cover of the ships' fire and co-operated with 20,000 Japanese who were investing Dalny which apparently has since been captured.

A St. Petersburg report states that the Dalny garrison has joined the Port Arthur garrison after destroying everything that would facilitate a Japanese landing.

Hong-Kong, May 15th.—The Russians are preparing against a land attack at Port Arthur.

Immense trenches have been dug studded with bamboo spikes.

The guns of a fort command the railway to Mukden and Liao-yang.

The Russians are keeping a sharp look out with doubled guards.

A telegram from Berlin states that Russia is sending to the front four infantry divisions comprising 80 battalions, 36 squadrons of cavalry, and 278 guns besides the 4th Siberian corps.

The U. S. Government is sending two cruisers to Niuchwang to protect American interests in case the Russians vacate Niuchwang.

THE CAPE AMNESTY.

PARDON FOR IMPRISONED REBELS.

London, May 14th.—In the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony yesterday, the Premier, Dr. Jameson, announced the pardon of all rebels now in prison, both in connection with the late war and the Lingeberg campaign of 1897, except those only who were convicted of murder.

He hoped that this step would tend to obliterate the past, and would carry a message of concord throughout the country.

Mr. Merriman and Mr. Malan, Bond leaders, warmly expressed their gratification at the clemency of the Crown.

THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

London, May 14th.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the late Governor of Victoria, has been appointed Secretary to the new Defence Committee. He will be assisted by officers representing the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Indian Army.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SATARA.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's projected visit to Satara and her Excellency Lady Lamington's journey to Ganeshkhind.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Lieutenant C. F. S. Jeune, A. D. C., will leave Mahableshwar on the 7th June at 7-30 a. m. and arrive at Satara at 12 noon. He will remain at Satara on the 8th June, and leave Satara Road station the same day at 8-49 p. m., arriving at Poona by special mixed train on 9th June at 5-15 a. m., afterwards proceeding to Ganeshkhind. Her Excellency Lady Lamington, C. I., Lady Gertrude Molyneaux, Major Yarr (Medical Officer), Captain J. H. Crawford, and Captains E. H. Bayford and H. Meynell, Aides-de-Camp, will leave Mahableshwar for Ganeshkhind on the 9th June.

OFFICER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

FALL OVER A PRECIPICE.

MUCH anxiety has been felt at Chakrata for the safety of 2nd-Lieutenant G. D. Sunderland, of the Norfolk Regiment, who was reported missing on Sunday. Extensive hill manœuvres had been going on since Wednesday morning, a detachment of the Norfolk Regiment and two hundred men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers taking part. Lieutenant Sunderland rode out on his pony with his men on Wednesday morning, and was seen on the top of a hill about four miles away. The troops bivouacked out on Wednesday and Thursday night, the weather being very bad on the former night, with much thunder, lightning and rain.

All the men of the Norfolk Regiment were out on Sunday searching for Lieut. Sunderland, it being feared something serious had happened, as neither he nor his pony had been seen for four days. The body of Lieut. Sunderland was subsequently found at midday near Tadi, six miles from Chakrata. It was at the bottom of a precipice, five hundred feet high, over which the deceased appears to have fallen.

The funeral of Lieut. Sunderland took place at Chakrata on Monday Major-General Henry, C. B. and the officers and men of the garrison being present. It now appears that Lieutenant Sunderland was without a pony. He and nine men of the regiment attempted to climb a precipitous hill. The majority succeeded, but Lieut. Sunderland and two men remained behind. In retracing their way the party got separated. Not finding Lieutenant Sunderland at the foot, the men supposed he had gone back. The deceased was shortly to have joined the Indian Army, and had been in India about six months only.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the new offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were present: Brigadier General Proudfoot Mr P J Fitzgibbon Mr E Gray, Mr T W Cuffe, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr W L Harvey, Mr D E Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr W N Shilstone, Secretary.

LAND NEAR THE MARINE LINES.

The Board considered a circular on a letter from Messrs. Crowford, Brown & Co. advising as to action in the matter of the disposal of the strip of land lying between the Marine Lines Road and the frontages of the building sites.

It was resolved that Government should be requested to resume the area in question for the purpose of making it over to the Municipality for incorporation in the road, and to reduce the area and the value of the vested lands, schedule C, under the Marine Lines plot accordingly.

PLOT ON WELLINGTON LINES.

The Board considered a circular on a memorandum by the Chairman, on the Consulting Architect's review of the plans of the building proposed to be erected on plot No. 14, Wellington Lines.

It was resolved that the substance of the Consulting Architect's remarks should be communicated to the lessee, who should be requested to submit revised designs in accordance therewith.

The Trustees then adjourned.

THE "Gil Blas" states that on his return from Arcachon General Andre offered Colonel Marchand the command of the Colonial Infantry Regiment at Tientsin. Colonel Marchand declined it, declaring that he would not withdraw his resignation unless the Government allowed him to accompany the Russians in Manchuria.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Warner's XI vs. Rest of England.

POLO ON THE CONTINENT.

PARLIAMENTARY GOLF.

LONDON, MAY 13.

IN the absence of sunshine at Lord's on Wednesday there was never a chance of the match between the M. C. C. teaffi and the Rest of England being brought to a definite issue. The weather all day long was of the gloomiest description and although the bowlers could generally make the ball turn, the wicket did not become at all treacherous until late in the afternoon, when a draw was assured. That a match invested with such special interest could not be played out was matter for regret. What cricket there was proved worthy of the famous players taking part in the contest. Although the Rest fell short by 53 runs of their opponents total they allowing for the difference in the conditions emerged from the struggle with quite as much credit as Warner's team. The tea interval yesterday found them only 63 runs in arrear and with four wickets to go down. By that time however the pitch had become more difficult and on resuming Arnold and Rhodes finished off the innings in very summary fashion. The Rest had to contend against a bad light which could have been successfully appealed against at times. Notwithstanding the dismal day some 5,000 people were present and were well rewarded in seeing a skilful defence by Jackson, a brilliant innings on the part of Perrin, and some clean and well judged hitting by Denton, Rhodes Hirst and Arnold all bowled well and despite the missing of three difficult catches, they were well supported in the field. Lilley did excellent work behind the stumps.

We are pleased to observe that, at last, a first-class cricketer has had the courage to utter a protest against the prevailing nuisance, the "cricketer-critic." It is not a little remarkable, however, that the first dissentient voice should come from the professional ranks. It is to be sincerely hoped that there are a few amateurs left who play for love of the game, and not for what they can make out of it financially. Leonard C. Braund, the Somersetshire professional, who was a member of P. F. Warner's team in Australia, has made the following statement to a Sporting Life interviewer. There is one thing I would like to protest against. That is the criticism that cricketers are subjected to be cricketers playing in the same match. It is scarcely fair for any member of an eleven to write a criticism of the other players. Still, this has become so prevalent that one dare scarcely open his mouth, even in the dressing room. There are lots of things happen in the course of a match that players may want to talk about between themselves, but you are afraid to do so now-a-days for fear that what you say may appear in one of the newspapers next day. This is scarcely playing the game, in my opinion. The evil has recently grown to the extreme of having daily criticisms of the play and players by one or other of the captains of the teams taking part in each match. H. B. Chinnery reports the exclusive information that the wicket became more difficult as it dried; Mr. F. H. Bacon, the Hampshire secretary brilliantly describes how "Moulder and Sheppard hit well', the pith of the criticism of the Leicestershire v. Lancashire match by V. F. S. Crawford, of the former county, reads. On Wood and I resuming the Leicestershire innings runs came slowly and the modesty of W. H. B. Evans, captain of Oxford University, allows him to state. I suppose I may say I played a fairly good innings, in which there were a variety of strokes, but it was marred by two chances towards the close. Is not this sort of thing reducing cricket to a joke, and a nauseating joke?

Polo has evidently caught on the Continent, for the number of clubs has now risen to fifteen, in addition to the garrison polo club at Gibraltar. Germany, France, and Spain have now three each, while the game is also played at Lisbon, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Buda-Pesth, and Ostend. The latest addition to the list is Hanover, where the game has been successfully started this year by the 22rd Lancers (Uhlanen) and other officers stationed there. The annual tournament week of the Buda-Pesth Polo Club starts on Monday, May 16, and lasts for nine days. The principal event is the Champion Cup, or rather four cups, presented by the Buda-Pesth Gentlemen-Riders' Club which is open to teams of genuine playing members of any recognised polo club with Recent Form List players barred. There is also a tournament for a prize presented by the ladies of Buda-Pesth, and the annual match between Hamburg and Buda-Pesth for the Archduchess's Cup. Each member of the winning team in the Open Handicap will receive a cup presented by the Hungarian Jockey Club. There will also be a gymkhana, including a three-furlong flat race and a half mile hurdle race for polo ponies, for which the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has offered two cups as prizes. The secretary and manager of the Buda-Pesth Polo Club is Mr. Herbert T. Rich (late of the Cambridge University polo team), whose brothers Mr. Harry Rich and Mr. F. Rich, are well known players in London and the provinces. Teams from Hamburg and Frankfort on the Main will be competing and probably a scratch team from Vienna captained by the Marquis de Villavieja. The Hamburg International polo week starts on Monday June 20 and it is hoped that the competing teams will include two from England, one from Paris two from Buda-Pesth, one from Frankfort and one from the new Hanover Club. The Paris season proper opened with a handicap tournament yesterday, and International Tournament for the Gordon Bennett Cup will be played during the week preceding Grand Prix Sunday (June 12). The three weeks polo tournaments at Ostend (July 11-30) are to be managed this year by Captain E. D. Miller. There will be four tournaments—one for Continental novices who have only started polo since 1899; another for invited teams limited to one Recent Form player; the Ostend Open Cup, for invited teams from any part of the world containing not more than two Recent Form List players and a Ladies' Nomination Tournament. There will also be a Polo Pony Show, a gymkhana and a polo pony race meeting.

There was a fine field for the display of the quality euphemistically termed "golfers language at Sandwich on Saturday, when politicians who follow the Premier in his love for golf if not seeing eye to eye with him in political faith took train for the old Cinque port to play in the first two rounds of the annual handicap. A falling glass and clouds rolling up told of coming storm, and a wind in a quarter favouring unpleasant change brought up the rain almost at the moment when the first pair of golfers went away. It was an unhappy state of things unhappy for several reasons. The political golfer, taking him in bulk, is not a very steady person. At Westminster he may be said to take a straighter line than he does on the average golf course. Add to his difficulties by placing him on a championship course with a strong cross-wind blowing his ball into the rough on the way out, and on the return journey blowing sometimes half a gale in his face with rain drenching him through and through drawing sleeves tight, and preventing freedom of body swing, and one has a picture of some of the difficulties which beset the average player on Saturday and made him regret the time and money spent in the train journey from London in the morning. Of course, there were one or two players as well known in golf as in politics, who remained unaffected by mere weather conditions. Mr. Eric Hambro is one of these Sandwich intimates. Caddies have tall tales to tell of the doings of the brothers Hambro. "See him there at the second" said a caddie an old hand and a salt as a player was trying to nerve himself for a long carry over a wood faced trio of bunkers protecting the winter green with another trio ingeniously contrived to catch the average players approach shot with an iron. "Well Hambro (the caddie spoke as though enjoying intimate acquaintance), can drive and clear both bunkers on to the green. Give seen 'im do it three toimes one after t'other, and lie dead on the hole for his second." Small wonder that with such a local reputation to uphold Mr. Hambro should have done great things in the Parliamentary. He shared with the Premier the distinction of having a gallery who followed him faithfully despite the rain, and he played up to their expectation by registering an average of "fours" for the first seventeen holes, spoiling a possible gross 72 (or eight strokes under the accepted "bogey" for the course) by failing at the last hole. His performance was exceptionally good, since it was played in the morning, when wind and rain were at their worst. One of the features of the day's play was the survival of the low-handicapped golfers. It was delightful to note the way Mr. Arthur Balfour rose impervious to all weather conditions. He had motored over from Ramsgate. With characteristic resignation—a quality built upon a strong substratum of fortitude—Mr. Balfour faced the worst of the weather rather than "scratch" and render no account of his golfing power. The rain was driving at its hardest when he started his round, and was treated with supreme indifference, the Premier wearing a leather motor-jacket in place of a golfing coat—a jerkin of dull yellow tone suggesting in its view at a distance that the colour had been taken by long exposure out of a golfing "blazer." The Premier was playing well down to his handicap of 7, and by drawing a bye and finding an easy match for the second round, will meet Lord Dunraven in the third. Of the long handicapped players Mr. John Wilson did such wonders with his allowance of 16, laying to his credit a net 69, that Scotland lives in hope of winning again the laurels which have fallen only once to her in the past four years.

All the summer eights' crews at Oxford are now in strict training. Racing commences on the 19th inst., and the rowing generally is well above the average thus early. Much more attention has been paid to all-round coaching than usual, and with admirable results. For one thing, most of the crews have got rid of that cramped style which has afflicted Oxford oarsmen like a pestilence for several years past. The top division boats are exceptionally smart, notably New College, Magdalen, University, Balliol, Christ Church, Trinity, and Merton. University and Christ Church appear the speediest combinations so far, but most of the others are beginning to show the effects of final polish. There is really not one bad boat in this division, and most exciting racing is assured. A feature of the lower boats' rowing is the refreshing absence of "bucket.,' A ver ymuch smarter" beginning," obtains this year, moreover. The crews have been taught that this does not mean a smack at the water, but a firm hold of it, got by raising the hands above the stretcher, and the instantaneous swinging back of the body. About the best lower division boats are Lincoln, St. John's, Hertford, Oriel, and St. Catherine's, but all of them are sounder than usual. The Cambridge Mays have been arranged for June 8 and three following days. As at Oxford, the rowing is very promising at this stage, especially in the first division. Third, Trinity Hall, First, and Lady Margaret, have now settled down finely despite the absence of R. V. Powell and A. L. Lawrence, the Blues from the Third and First Trinity boats. Both are suffering from a strained heart. First in particular, promise to turn out exceptionally speedy in due course. Of the other top division crews, Caius, Jesus, Selwyn Emmanuel, Christ's, and Pembroke appear to be the best so far. There is a pretty general tendency to rush the slides just now, and to come forward before they can get a beginning. Much more control over the slides is required by the majority of crews ere they can expect to row a fast stroke effectively. The lower boats are not so good, taken all round. Clare stands out far and away the best, while Sydney Jesus II. Corpus Third II, Emmanuel II, St. Catherine's and Downing show fair promise. Finish seems unknown in the main and the knowledge that there is a way of rowing the oar out of the water as well as of rowing it in has yet to be gained by the majority of crews. One good feature is the excellent leg-drive already shown by most of them, and this compensates for a good deal. All the same, a finish which rows the shoulders right back and brings the blade cleanly from the water is just as essential on the Cam.

It is gratifying to learn that the Henley Regatta stewards have again secured Phyllis Court for the Royal meeting. Wasn't it Montgomery who once described that charming place as a riparian Eden of the Thames? Its fine grounds stretch down to the river a little way below the winning post and the lawn serves at once as a shady retreat and a station for viewing and lustilly cheering the crews as they spurt up for the finish. It is an ideal place of entertainment now that club-lawns and enclosures are rapidly superseding houseboats at this and similar river functions. It is hoped the King will visit the regatta this year. A movement has been started to that end, and his Majesty is to be asked to honour the meeting with his presence, accompanied if possible by the Queen. Only previous engagements prevented King Edward from acceding to the wishes of his loyal subjects last year, it will be remembered, although the weather was hardly propitious. The latter drawback also caused the abandonment of the numerous Royal water-fetes and picnics which had been arranged. Competitors from Toronto and Tasmania have already entered for the Diamond Sculls, and other entries are expected from Canada, Holland, France, Germany, and Belgium in due course. Under the new rules, entries from these countries can be sent in up to June 1. After all, it is probable that the Winnipeg R.C., Canada, will send an eight for the Grand and a four for the Stewards. If it can be arranged, a feature of Henley Regatta this year will be the reappearance of the London R.C. crew which won the Grand as far back as 1874. They have been asked to row over the course in exactly the same order as they did thirty years ago. Every man is hale and hearty, and they dined together only a fortnight back. Rare testimony this as regards the value of rowing in connection with longevity!

THE POPE AND HIS SECRETARY OF STATE.

The almost universal disapprobation of the Papal Note of protest to France and the Catholic Powers, about the visit of President Loubet to Rome, has, writes the Rome correspondent of the "Pall Gazette", very considerably disturbed Pius X. He himself did not wish to send it, but he allowed himself to be over-ruled—which is not an infrequent occurrence—by his Secretary of State and his intransigeant advisers.

This is not the first occasion in which the diplomacy of Cardinal Merry del Val has left much to be desired, and from what I can hear from inner sources the Pontiff, although himself entirely without political acumen, is slowly awakening to the fact. The Pope began his reign with the intention of making his Pontificate merely religious, and of leaving politics to look after themselves. Some months passed before he appointed a Secretary of State, by that time Pius X. having discovered that the Church must have a policy and must carry it out with some kind of system. Cardinal Rampolla was considered prejudiced, and other cardinals already knew what they wanted, so an untried young name was taken, with the results which Pius himself deplores. A change in the Secretaryship of State is hinted at, but of this many are sceptical, as there is no doubt that Pius X. is very determined in matters in which he is sure of his ground, but where he is not he is influenced by the last comer, so that the Secretary of State will have to make some immense mistake, or mistakes will have to accumulate to such an extent that there is a universal protest, before he will replace him.

THE "Daily Mail" correspondent at Belgrade has been expelled by the Servian Government. He states that the reason given for this step is the "severe comment" contained in his reports. His criticism of the officers responsible for the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga was so little to the liking of the authorities that he never left his house unless armed, and more than one attempt on his life has been made.

THE "North American Powder Trust" which controls thirty-five powder-factories in the United States, has, according to the "Handels-Museum," acquired the factories in England and in the Continen belonging to the International Powder Company of Great Britain and has already taken them over. The Trust will thereby be enabled to carry out quickly the large orders for war munitions received on Russian and Japanese accounts, amounting to about half a million sterling.

TURF SCANDAL ACTION.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

ON the resumption of the action brought by Mr. Sievier against Sir James Duke, Mr. Walton proceeded to ask the witness about an incident at Monte Carlo in which the Duke of Braganza figured.

Witness denied that the Duke was a man of twenty-one. He was about twenty-seven, and certainly well able to take care of himself. They played baccarat, not in witness's rooms, but in a large room at the hotel. Two men named Burns and Spalding played with them, and Mr. Chetwynd was there. The Duke of Braganza gave the money he owed after the game to Mr. Chetwynd, and witness paid out the money to the other two on behalf of the Duke on the terrace: The amount was 4,000 louis.

Was not Burns the notorious American card-sharper?—No. I was told there were rumours that Burns was a card-sharper.

In point of fact, don't you know that he was a man who had been expelled from France?—No, I do not.

Well-known to the police?—No.

The brother of the man who is undergoing imprisonment for committing a burglary on Pierpont Morgan?—No.

Continuing, witness denied that Mr. Sneyal told him that the Monte Carlo police had his name entered in connection with another affair, or that he left Monte Carlo the next day.

"PUNCH AND CO."

Coming to his marriage, witness said that he married Lady Mabel Brudenell-Bruce in September, 1892.

In the course of a little over two years was every shilling of the lady's money lost?—No; more than two years.

Did not she make that statement in answer to an examination which took place in the year 1895?—I don't know.

And was not she then living at an hotel upon her friends?—She was living with me at that time.

Did you use some of the money for the purpose of starting a betting business for Punch and Co.?—No.

What was it called?—A business called Punch was started in Bennett-street, St. James.

Yes, the premises were taken from the Devonshire Club?—I don't know. I did not take the premises.

Were you not connected with it?—Only because Punch Sievier was my cousin. That brought me into the office, and I betted for them. My cousin borrowed £5,000 from my wife. She did not know what it was for, and he started this business soon afterwards.

He got £7,000?—I don't know, but I can tell you that the money was paid back.

How did he spend the money?—I can't answer for another man's pocket. I have great difficulty in answering for my own sometimes.

Witness said that he subsequently signed cheques as Punch and Co., because he thought he should get the money back that was owing to Lady Mabel. He might have been known as Robert Sawyer at the bank.

Trading name No. 2?—I was not trading. I took the name on account of Lady Mabel.

Social feeling?—One has feelings when one has just married.

Answering further questions, witness said the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt had nothing to do with it. He admitted that for a man named Nunn he got a promissory note for £925 from Lady Mabel. Afterwards there was an action over this.

You pleaded the Gaming Act?—Yes.

Satan denouncing sin?—No, it is just as applicable as this question has to do with me "pulling" Sceptre or card-sharping.

Replying to other questions, witness created much amusement by remarking, I do what the law allows me.

Mr. Sievier went on to say that he had taken over the Field Syndicate because his cousin had pneumonia. He drew all the cheques, but he had no financial interest in it. A man named Thompson came into the syndicate.

Did you offer him shares for £5,000?—I did not; my cousin did.

Did he lose a large sum of money?—That I don't know.

In 1893 did you owe him a considerable sum of money?—No, I don't think so.

Did not Thompson throw up the whole thing after dropping £15,000?—He had the whole business, and afterwards threw it up.

Answering his lordship, witness said Sawyer was a gentleman who had been connected with the Field Syndicate, Witness used his name with his permission.

A MOST SERIOUS CHARGE.

He remembered attending a meeting at Dunstable at the time of the South African War, and he promised to insure the lives of the Dunstable Volunteers who fell or died from wounds received at the front for £100 each. The men were insured by his secretary who was now dead, and he did not remember the name of the Insurance Company. The insurance had not been paid.

His Lordship said it was a most serious charge against the witness.

Witness: If you will drop an expression, my lord, that you think this money should be paid out of my pocket, I will pay it to-day.

Mr. Sievier concluded his evidence on Tuesday.

THE CASE FOR SIR JAMES DUKE.

Mr. Lawson Walton, opening the case on behalf of the defendant, said that the law of slander could not be invoked on behalf of a man whose reputation had been besmirched before he came into Court. In saying what he had said Sir James Duke had no personal feeling whatever. He was jealous of the honour of the club, and in his capacity as a member of the committee he had the courage to do his duty. Sir James when a young man was thrown into the sea at Adelaide. He had been afterwards told that the man had been cheating at cards. At a later date he saw a man on the Turf at Melbourne whom he identified as the man he had seen thrown into the sea, and that was how he came to make the charge against the plaintiff.

Counsel went on to comment on the fact that Mr. Arthur Chetwynd who had heard a conversation about the plaintiff similar to that heard by Major Sellar had not been called to give evidence and there was also the fact that Major Sellar had been called to give evidence before he had heard the examination of the plaintiff.

Counsel thought the jury must have been amazed at the unblushing effrontery with which the plaintiff had given his evidence and the unabashed self-assurance with which he met the cross-examination.

Respecting the question of the relations of the plaintiff with his wife his learned friend had stated that his relations with his second wife were without reproach.

Mr. Bankes: I did not say that, and I did not mean it.

Mr. Walton said in that case he should not ask the jury to hear the petition presented for divorce against the plaintiff by his second wife.

After dealing with the incidents of plaintiff's Australian career Mr. Walton said he wished to call attention to an incident which brought money to the empty coffers of the plaintiff. In September, 1892, he married Lady Mabel, who was the sister of a man who was well-known—the Marquess of Ailesbury, and whose connection with the turf was perhaps familiar to all.

At the time of this marriage, the lady was on the eve of being wedded to another gentleman and the banns were actually given out two days before the proposed date of that ceremony. Mr Sievier effected what he had himself called a runaway match with Lady Mabel. They knew the financial condition of the plaintiff at the time he married this lady. They knew that the lady, the sister of this sporting peer, had £40,000 under her absolute control. There were no settlements.

It had been admitted in the course of the case how in little more than two years the whole of this money was lost and in four years they had separated, and she had filed a petition in divorce which preceded the separation. It was a sordid, mean, miserable story.

Mr. Walton then proceeded to deal with the business of 'Punch and Co"

He traced some of the transactions in which the plaintiff had been engaged, remarking with reference to to the Horne incident at Monte Carlo that plaintiff employed "all the vulgar machinery of a cheat."

At the conclusion of counsel's speech Sir James Duke was called. He said he was member of the Committee of the Raleigh Club. He was in the club smoking-room when his attention was drawn to Sievier being there.

Mr. Gill: What did you do.

"Finding Major Sellar was the introducer of Sievier I asked him into a back smoking-room, were no one else was present. I then said: Major Sellar, the members tell me that Bob Sievier is from time to time in the club and members object to his presence here. Is he the sort of man you would introduce to your wife if you had one? You must know his reputation."

"He did not answer, and did not seem to attach sufficient importance to what I said so I then asked him if he would introduce Sievier to his mess. He replied that I had no right to speak as I did. Then I told him what I had heard, viz., that Sievier had been guilty of sharp practices at cards, that I myself had seen him receive a ducking in Australia by men who suspected him of having cheated at cards.

I further said that there was a very ugly story in the colonies when I was there of a young fellow who had been playing cards with him being found dead outside his house. Then I said that the truth of the matter I did not know but that I afterwards heard that Sievier's version about the dead man was that he was drunk and fell from the balcony"

Mr. Gill: Now, is it true that you said to Major Sellar that Sievier was a thief or a murderer or made any allusion to the racehorse Sceptre?—No:

and I never made any allusion to any horse. I have heard a great deal about Sievier's reputation in this country and in the colonies.

Mr. Gill: From the knowledge which you gathered from time to time what was his reputation—Extremely bad.

Witness then went on to say that while he was in the colonies he was one day at Adelaide or Melborne he could not be sure which, for it was twenty-two years ago) and saw a man thrown out of a launch into the water for something. He heard it was for cardsharping. The man was afterwards pointed out to him on the race course at Melbourne, and it turned out to be Sievier.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eldon Bankes, witness denied that any question had ever been raised as to the way in which one of his own racehorses had run and that he was called before the Stewards. He went as a witness and his jockey was questioned, and the Stewards exonerated him.

Witness had betted and lost a good deal of money sometimes. He played cards only about once a year, and that was only for shillings.

Since he had married he had reduced his bets from sums of £50 to the humble fiver.

Why was that?—Because I have now a wife to keep.

Questioned on Wednesday as to whether he had shown the particulars in the suit to anyone, Sir James replied that he had shown them to some friends. He had, since Tuesday, received a letter from Mr. Arthur Chetwynd refreshing his memory—it appeared he had read only one paragraph to Mr. Chetwynd.

Continuing, witness said he had shown the papers only to his wife, one friend, and his secretary. When he read the one paragraph in the particulars to Mr. Chetwynd in the club, he knew that had been written by Sir George Lewis. He wished to ask Mr. Chetwynd about the man Taylor. The only other occasion on which he had read the papers in the club was when he read the paper to Mr Pierce the chairman. He did not know Mr. Sievier though he had heard of him as an owner of racehorses. He did not know that he had been at the head of the list of winning owners.

Don't you know that in 1902 he won £25,000 in stakes?—I don't know.

Do you know the price at which he sold Sceptre in 1902?

His Lordship: I don't think it matters.

Mr. Eldon Bankes said he asked the question because it had been suggested that his client was a man without means. He would not ask any questions which were immaterial.

To witness: Was Sceptre the favourite for the Derby?—I don't know. I did not take sufficient interest in it.

It is a fact it did not win?—I know that.

Now you don't suggest there was anything unfair or improper in connection with the running?—I never have suggested it.

And you don't think there was?—No, I do not think so.

Have you heard remarks to a contrary effect?—Yes.

Witness said Mr. Chetwynd had told him that he did not introduce Mr. Sievier into the club, and had no intention of doing so.

You say you heard gossip in Australia about Sievier?—Yes.

Had you taken steps to investigate whether those rumours were true or false?—No. They were told me by honourable men, whose words I could believe.

Witness went on to say that the story of the young man being found outside the house did not convey to him the idea of foul play. He was thinking of cards.

You wish the jury to understand that in your opinion that was the explanation?—Yes.

And you call that an ugly story?—Yes; because he had been playing cards with a man who might have been the worse for liquor.

With regard to the remark he made about Sievier's connection with Boodle's Club, Sir James added, he meant that he had left owing to some breach of the rules.

Witness knew Major Sellar as an intimate friend and associate of Sievier, and he took for granted that he had introduced him to the Raleigh Club, so he spoke to him about Sievier's presence.

You said more to him than you intended to!—Yes

You ultimately rubbed it in did you not?—No; I think I was very mild. I don't wish to reflect in any way upon Major Sellar.

His Lordship: If counsel asks question which reflect on Major Sellar, we cannot help it.

You talk a great deal of the incidents of Sievier's life?—No. I think I left out a great deal.

You saw the plaintiff in the Jockey Club stand at Newmarket?—Yes. That was the first time I saw him in England.

And because you did not see him there again you thought he had been turned out:—Yes. Knowing his character, I thought it was a fair inference.

Sir James was then re-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton.

Did you consider your conversation with Major Sellar a private conversation between one gentleman and another?—Yes.

Did you give him permission to repeat it,—No, I thought it was a great breach of confidence for Major Sellar to do so.

Detective-Inspector Drew was then called.

Mr. Gill: Is it part of your duty to know the character and reputation of men who frequent the West-End of London?—Yes.

Men in whom the police are interested?—

Mr. Bankes: Who is included?

Mr. Gill: They are men who are "on the make" as it were.

For some years have you known Sievier by sight and reputation?

—Yes: since about 1893.

Speaking from your experience and knowledge, what is his reputation?—Bad.

The inspector said there had been no criminal charge against Mr. Siever with the exception of the assault, but a man's character was judged by the company he kept.

Mr. Bankes: There has been no criminal charge against me.

Mr. Gill: No; Mr. Drew knows nothing against you.

At this stage the foreman of the jury intimated that they had heard enough evidence, and wished to come to it together.

Mr. Bankes said he would claim his right to address the jury before they gave their decision.

The Foreman: Very well.

Mr. Bankes then proceeded to make his speech, saying that there should be a verdict for the plaintiff, because Sir James Duke had not shown that the words of the slander were true. The question of privilege was not a question for the jury but for his Lordship, and when the time came he would be prepared to argue that. Regarding the charge about the plaintiff being thrown from a boat, counsel said that no man who ever had the least respect for a fellow man should allow himself to make such a charge upon such flimsy materials. Inspector Drew had said that Mr. Sievier's general reputation was bad but he (counsel) did not think that fair when the plaintiff's reputation was before them.

Mr. Gill: Mr. Drew knows far more than that.

Mr. Bankes: I prefer to think that Inspector Drew says all he knows.

Counsel invited the jury to notice how well Mr. Sievier had borne himself under skilful examination of Mr. Lawson Walton.

Counsel concluded by telling the jury that if Mr. Sievier was to be banished and branded with the curse of Cain the responsibility was theirs, and he asked them to stand between the man and absolute social extinction.

There was some applause when Mr. Bankes sat down.

No reply being made on behalf of the defence his Lordship commenced to sum up and said that the late Queen would have almost preferred to give up the Throne rather than have such a man as plaintiff presented to her.

The jury brought in a verdict for defendant,

An Aldershot telegram states that Lieutenant-General Sir John French has again had to complain of the regimental guards at Aldershot not turning out to him, and it is notified that the severest measures will be taken with the whole of the regiment in which such omissions occur.

The Acheen war, says the "Straits Times," which began in 1873, is reported to have cost Holland about 280 millions of gilders up to the end of last year. The war is in its last stage, but still drags on, the operations being now mainly against the Gayoos, a tribe of hillmen who had given aid and comfort to the Achinese to whose Sultan they owned allegiance. The Sultan has submitted, and has left the Gayoos to their fate. The Achinese have been so effectually brought under, that they can do nothing to help their allies. Colonel Van Daalen with a field force has, of late, been conducting military operations against the Gayoos, hundreds of whom have perished in battle. Modern arms of precision are too much for them. On the 20th April, the field force stormed a heavily fortified village. The hillmen left 190 dead on the field.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

TARIFF STRUGGLE SURVEYED.

PROSPECTS IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr, Chamberlain addressed, at Birmingham on Thursday May 12th the annual meeting of the Grand Committee of the Birmingham, Aston, and Handsworth Liberal Unionist Association, of which he is president. The meeting took place at the Town Hall, which was crowded. After recalling the fact that his speech on the corresponding occasion a year ago made the tariff question one of practical politics, he observed that that speech was the fruit of a long experience at the Colonial Office of a careful and earnest consideration of the problems of Empire both at home and abroad. Perhaps he was now better placed to discuss the question, inasmuch as he addressed them, after a long interval, as a private member permitted to put his views before them without reserve, and even to offer to them a new unauthorised programme. That was not a new experience for him. He had twice placed before the people a programme a little in advance of the official one. Some people's minds moved slowly. But he had the support of those he saw before him; he had the support of the masses of the working classes of this country; and he lived to see those programmes carried into effect without any of the evil consequences predicted. Therefore he was not disconcerted when he returned from a short holiday, and was told that his policy had been defeated by the overwhelming logic of the Free Food League, by the romantic arithmetic of the Cobden Club, and the clossal imagination of the Radical Press.

RADICAL ELATION.

Were not those persons a little premature who said the issue he had raised had been decided against him; did their study of political history teach them that a question which had aroused so much deep interest, so much real enthusiasm, so much support from all classes in the country could die? It was not to be disposed of by the waving of old rags or the clattering of worn-out pans (renewed cheers): the question, would remain until was it was no longer a question, but a fact (cheers). In twelve months one of the great political parties in the State had advanced to the point of recognising that the existing system could not continue, that we were not going to remain for ever the football of foreign nations, that we were not going to allow our competitors indefinitely to take advantage of our generosity, which they absolutely refused to reciprocate (cheers). The Unionist Party almost unanimously in the House of Commons, even more unanimously in the country, was pledged to endeavour to recover the power of retaliation, the restoration of which had been desired by farseeing statesmen for 50 years, and by none more than by the late Prime Minister (cheers). He was told there had been a notable diminution of dumping, which was attributable to the fact that our ingenious and energetic competitors thought it prudent to stay their hands for a while, and to send their surplus goods in other directions rather than irritate a controversy which already they would desire to put to rest.

RECORD OF A YEAR.

He thought they could find material for hope and confidence in the record of the year, but they must not rest upon their oars, and he appealed for the continued support of the makers of Parliament. He deplored the fact that we had not some such system in operation as that adopted by the United States and Switzerland. He referred to the referendum. He wished they could have a referendum and vote as to whether or not they would have the change in the fiscal system he had introduced to them. He believed by a great majority they would vote in favour of the change. But would that be the issue at the next General Election? ("Yes"). He wished he were equally certain (laughter). A General Election was determined by a multiplicity of considerations. The General Election was not coming just yet, but it was coming within a reasonable time (laughter), and he did not himself think it ought to be delayed beyond a reasonable time (laughter). Were they going to fight it upon the education question? He thought it might not be impossible to meet all reasonable objection without doing injustice to any sect, but he did not think that such a settlement could profitably be proposed during the existence of the present Parliament, and if it was the fact, as some of his political opponents said that when the election came there would be a change of Government, he confessed he should very much like to leave the settlement of this question to them (laughter and cheers). Again, was the next election to be fought out on the question of Chinese labour? Chinese labour in South Africa might be good or bad, but we had no more right to interfere with its introduction at the wish of the majority of the white population there than South Africa had to interfere with our labour regulations (cheers). Or was the election to be fought on the Licensing Bill? Was the measure the immoral thing it had been said to be or was it, on the contrary, an honest and sincere and practical attempt to give effect to the desire of all moderate temperance reformers and to ensure the reduction of houses?

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

He still ventured to associate himself with his late colleagues, and he claimed for the Government that it had had a longer life, a more active career, than any Government in modern times. They had dealth with social reforms, about which other people only charactered. They had in their foreign policy regained the influence which others had lost; they had removed those hindrances to the peace of the world which might have disturbed it in future; they had mantained the integrity of the Empire and secured the confidence of over fellow subjects across the seas, who had begun to doubt whether the Mother Country had still the ability and the wish to defend herself (cheers), and they had initiated reforms in great departments of State, and had grappled with problems of legislation, the most difficult that had ever been presented to a Government. Having done all this they might have to suffer for their virtues at the next election. But if there was some delay he was not certain the great issue might not be hastened by a change of scene, by a new actors by putting on a new piece which would not last long and which would soon be hissed off the stage (cheers). The bye elections had not been unfavourable to fiscal reform. The turn over of votes great as it had been had been considerable less than it was before the question was raised and they had won their greatest successes where they had had candidates who had had the courage to support whole heartedly the policy which they held (cheers).

THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

Let them then hold their banner high and plenty would come to the standard. What higher ambition could they have then to unite the Empire? They must bind the colonies to them, or they would inevitably lose them, they must have a federation of sister States, or they would sink into a rank of no account in the history of the world; they must grasp the occasion for these young nations would not wait for ever clutching to the skirt of England's indecision. He was at a loss to understand how liberalminded statesmen like the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Rosebery could treat the offer which the colonies had made as though it did not exist, doubted its good faith went about assuring their countrymen that the colonies would give them nothing that was worth their acceptance, and on the other hand, would demand from them sacrifices which they could not afford to make. He would make a public appeal to those statesmen to take the advantage of some public utterance to say definitely what would convince them that our children across the sea were earnestly and unselfishly desirous of closer union, were willing in order to secure it to meet us at least half way when we expressed our willingness to join in the work (cheers). If any reasonable proof they could ask was afforded those statesmen, would they then give a favourable consideration to those proposals for preferential and mutual trade within the Empire, and would they authorise the Government of the day—he cared not whether it was Radical or Unionist—to inter into negotiations with the colonies in order to secure this great object? (cheers). If they would not do this, how did they expect people to believe in them? Within the last few months he had received invitations from the Government of Australia, and from important deputations from Canada, to visit those colonies, but he had replied that it was premature, and that he had to convince his own people at home before he ventured to appeal to them (cheers).

A LIFE'S WORK.

During the whole of my political life, Mr Chamberlain concluded with regard to the two main objects of my life, I have been consistent, and no man can say that I have swerved from them—the first of those objects has been the greatness of my own country, and the greatness, the unity, and the strength of the Empire, of which it forms a part. The second has been the elevation of the masses of the people, the improvement especially of the condition of the very poor. For thirty years you have given me your full support, and now once more as I come towards the end, I ask for your assistance and support. I ask it with unqualified confidence in your answer. I know that in the past Birmingham has sometimes been a little ahead of the country; the country has always come up to it in time (cheers) And I rely on you to help me to carry forward this beneficent reform, which will be the crowning act and glory of our political association (loud cheers).

Mr. Middlemore, M. P. proposed, and Viscount Morpeth M P seconded a resolution approving of mutual preference between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and this was adopted with unanimity.

THE HOME OF ISLAM.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The Commandant is wonderfully popular with all the surrounding people, who are, for the first time in their knowledge, reaping the benefit of a sure and straightforward rule. He favours no one, and is beloved by all; battalions under his command are well clothed, smart, and efficient; the officers are kept up to the mark; and while very respectful to their chief, are on excellent terms with him and loud in his praises. It is providential that such a competent officer has been given the command, as Zeitun has always been a centre of disaffection and unrest.

The last insurrection was an excellent demonstration of what a pass an incapable officer may, bring about, and serves as an illustration of the methods of the revolutionists. The following is as accurate a history as I could gather from various sources on the spot:—

Some Revolutionary Society, not being satisfied with the general state of affairs in Turkey and scenting collections and relief funds in the future, judged it expedient in the year of grace 1895 to despatch certain emissaries to Armenia. On the warlike population of Zeitun they pinned their hopes of raising a semi-successful revolution, and six of their boldest agents were accorded to that district. What the end of the revolution would be these desperadoes recked little, so long as the attention of Europe was drawn to their cause and their collection-boxes. These individuals, however, found their people by no means ripe for insurrection, and their influence was but small. True, there were certain persons ready to talk sentimentally and foolishly, possibly treasonably, but in no way prepared to rise actually in arms. However, an opportunity of embroiling their countrymen unexpectedly, presented itself, by taking advantage of which they succeeded in forcing the hand of the Government.

Such is the gentle art of insurrection.

Captain Sykes has a good deal to suggest in the way of a more serious attempt upon the part of our official representatives to probe the mysteries of the Muslim mind before they ride rough-shod over the Muslim body. The writer of the introduction to his book makes some very pertinent references to this point, and expressess the belief that our civil service examinations should be made to hinge more upon a knowledge of the languages, religions, and history of the East and less on natural science, political economy, and mathematics than is at present the case.

Apropos of the French consulate at Marash, Captain Skyes says:—

If France has a Consul there, why should not England? There is no answer to that question except that the Foreign Office will not trouble to send one there might be another insurrection, and it is of the utmost importance that England should be correctly informed of what is actually taking place; besides which, it is not expedient that British prestige should be left out to grass in a district where another Power has representative, particularly so close to the seaboards as the Sanjak of Marash.

If any budding British Consuls happen to read, this, it would be well for them to remember that, no matter what their feelings may be, it would be much wiser to maintain the best relations possible with officials, taking every opportunity to entertain them, for if the Consul in a district knows the various functionaries personally and intimately, he will be able to act with much more effect in times of crisis besides, being well acquainted with the character and natute of the men he has to deal with his influence will be stronger. For strange as it may appear. Turks will be much more ready to act on the advice of one whom they deem their friend than on that of a person whom they imagine to be biassed against them and in sympathy with their enemies.

In railway development, even in this remote region, the Germans are pioneering, with doubtful success, perhaps, but with characteristic enterprise:—

So far as I can ascertain, the Germans are not exactly sympathetic to Orientals, and are seldom popular. The Sedan smile is a form of facial contortion incomprehensible to all, and does not command respect and in warm climates the shameless Hun abandons stays: consequently his figure makes a poor show on horseback, and he is not a sportsman.

The effect that the railway will have on the country is not to be prophesied. I can imagine two totally different results: the first—and the wish may be father to the thought—that it will bring peace, cultivation, and order, followed by a gradual reviving of the Arab population under the influence of wealth and education that the Kurds and Bedawin will be glad enough to bring in their wool and meat for sale that native manufactures may increase, and that the mineral wealth of the country may eventually be developed without European assistance and that the main profits of the company will be derived from internal and export traffic rather than from import and European transport.

This most interesting volume, which is illustrated with excellent photographs and occasional sketches, deserves a corner in every Eastern travellers bookshelf, and for the mere stay-at-home politician it will have its uses too, for amid all its humorous passages it contains much sound sense, and no cant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramabhpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	3	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahimand Worli	2	2	8
Water Dividend	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0		3
Total	13	11	69
Total plague deaths to date	275,873	227,699	
Same date last year	25	23	98

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 578 as against 686 during the previous week. Of the total number 109 died of plague which showed a decrease of 51 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 690 which included 186 deaths from plague.

Judging from the general remarks of those interested in the matter, says "Capital," it seems safe to predict success for the new Direct Steamer Service between Calcutta and Dibrugarh, which Messrs. Kilburn and Co. and Messrs. Macneill and Co., the Managing Agents of the India General and Rivers Steam Navigation Companies, propose opening from the 1st of June. For some time past a number of new steamers have been in course of construction at the company's yards in Calcutta, built on lines calculated to meet the special requirements of Assam shippers. These new vessels, the designs of which are American, will be stern-wheelers of a very powerful type, having a carrying capacity of 8,000 maunds; they will be fitted with the latest engineering improvements and of specially shallow draft to allow of their running all the year round, either in Assam or the North-West. First class accommodation will be available for about ten or fifteen passengers, and powerful eletric searchlights have been provided which will allow of night running. The main object of the new service is to facilitate the quick despatch of tea, and to avoid the hitherto necessary transferring of cargo from one line of the service to another.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Hon. John Collier has sent the following letter to the Leeds Mercury: I am grateful to your art critic for his appreciation of my picture, The Merry Wives of Windsor, but why does he call me an amateur? I have earned my living by the exercise of my art for the last thirty years. That surely gives me some claim to be called a professional painter.

Gunpowder has spoiled war. War was always detrimental to the solid interests of mankind. But in old times it was good for somethings: it painted well, sang divinely, furnished Iliads. But invisible butchery, under a pall of smoke a furlong thick, who is any the better for that?—Charles Reade.

A couple of women whose houses adjoined quarrelled recently, and abused each other over the garden wall. At last one of the women retorted, hotly: You think I'm a fool, I suppose? I think you're next door to one, came the incautious answer!—The County Gentleman.

It was Mark Twain who said that a horse upon whom one could hang a hat was an animal with many good points. Such a steed has been the subject of police court proceedings at Birkdale, Liverpool its owner, a grocer, being find 40s. for cruelty. The animal's ribs, it was said, could be counted from a distance, and the veterinary surgeon succeeded in hanging his hat on the horse's hip-bone.

A lady who was in Port Arthur during the bombardments ordered by Admiral Togo has described the curious effect produced by the cannonade on cats. "I was at my window during each bombardment," she has related, "but only through the day, because at night I did not dare stir out of bed. In front of me there was a little roof on which five or six cats of the neighbourhood collected. Each time there was a bombardment the cats duly arrived, and having observed them, I, on the second occasion, proceeded to watch them. With my family we passed the hours looking at them. At each gunshot the cats arched their backs and stiffened their legs, and seemed both terrified and furious. Then when a hissing shell arrived, it gave the signal for a frightful battle. They jumped at each other, raging like tigers, and seemed to hold each other responsible for what was taking place. The effect was so comical that we could not help laughing, although the occasion did not inspire gaiety. After having fought, the cats retired for a while as though bewildered, but as soon as the bombardment commenced again they went through the same business. Each time it was always the same."

Nearly every box of bananas or pine-apples which arrives in this country from abroad contains some imports which are not entered on the invoice. Though many of these little stowaways are dead when they are discovered, occasionally some are found alive and kicking.

Mice rats and scorpions are among the most common. Beetles, lizards, and numberless other little strangers are sometimes found. It is not a very pleasant experience for the porter who is unpacking the fruith to unexpectedly put his hand on a scorpion! Snakes and birds are rarely found.

Most of the creatures that come in this way have crept in between the rows of bananas to sleep. Finding themselves in prison they have died of fright or starvation. Occasionally two stowaways meet in the same cask, and each, apparently, blaming the other to his condition, they fight to the death.

In recent years a good deal has been heard about the development of the canals in this country, but, except in a few cases, where steam tugs are employed canal traffic continues to be slowly drawn by horses. British canal companies (says the "Manchester Courier") are loth to adopt revolutionary methods, otherwise they would long since have recognised the value of the petrol or electric motor as a substitute for horses. In France, Belgium, and other countries motors have long been used for canal barge propulsion. Between Charleroi and Brussels, for a distance of 30 miles, the horse has been superseded by electric motors. A good speed can be maintained and much heavier loads can be propelled than by means of horses. In order to increase the hours of travelling which, owing to the short days, are necessarily limited in the winter months, it is proposed to illuminate the canal by electricity so that the boats can travel in the night.

An American paper says that the eyes of Theodore Haidee, assistant secretary of the World's Fair, have begun to assume the slanting position characteristic of the Orientals as a result of his constant association with the Chinese. Haidee's eyes are now under treatment to restore them to their proper position. Matthew Arnold on the spot to the continued supremacy of the aristocracy.

The 5th inst was the 83rd anniversary of the death of Napoleon I at St. Helena and a Parisian contemporary revived the pretty legend that on that day only in the year the setting sun appears framed within the curve of the Arc de Triomphe. In the afternoon there was quite a number of watchers on the Place who were at least rewarded with a very fine sunset effect.

An English Consular report from France makes mention of the fact that the auxiliary international language Esperanto is gaining ground in that country. It is used in commercial circles and the Minister of War has specially authorised officers to join the groups that are being formed in towns for free tuition

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The "Standard" utters a protest against the action of the Sheffield Musical Committee in offering the conductorship of the Festival to Herr Weingartner, a step which it says, "seems some what ill advised, and certainly is a slight on our native musicians. Mr Wood is not our only conductor and it is scarcely fair to ignore other experienced musicians. It is to be hoped at least that the claims of Dr. Henry Coward will not be overlooked. The present high efficiency of the Sheffield Choral Union is due to his great skill as a choir trainer and the interpretation of some at least of the choral works might safely be left in his hands."

In his autobiography in M.A.P. Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart, says: I was baptised in Bishop Stortford Church of which the Rev. F. W. Rhodes (father of Cecil Rhodes) was for so long the vicar. The doctor in my case called on my mother after the christening and expressed his wish to know the baptismal name selected. Being informed that I had been called Walter he took out his snuff box, and after a hearty pinch said he never knew a Walter worth a d—n."

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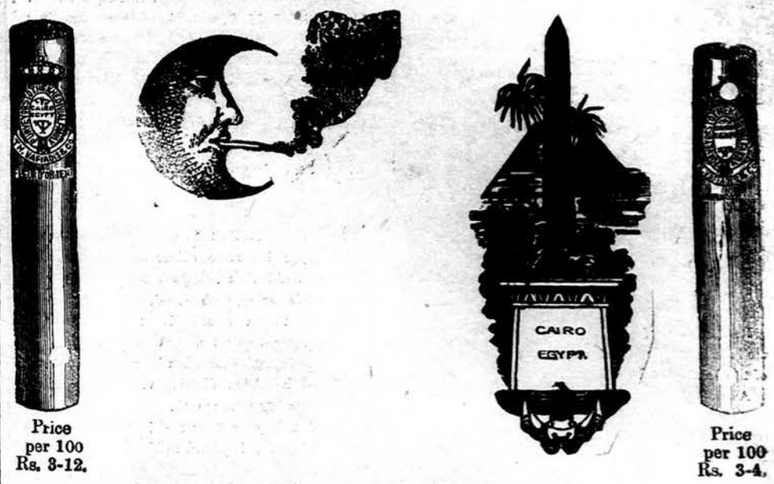

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another supplies me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The "Broad Arrow" contains an article suggesting that, as the present system of helping the various Red Cross Societies tends to promote partiality and practically to increase the fighting strength of one of the combatants at the expense of the other, the only remedy for so objectionable a state of affairs, and to make Red Cross societies what they were meant to be, is to federate them all making them international instead of national, each country contributing money, material, and governors."

Judging from correspondence addressed to the "Broad Arrow" by officers of all arms of the Service a universal shout of execration has been sent up at the efforts which it is manifest are successfully being made by the permanent civilian officials at the War Office to render nugatory the salutary reforms, not simply recommended, but insisted upon by Lord Esher and his colleagues In the House of Commons, says our contemporary, this is certainly not realised; and it is high time that Sir Charles Dilke Sir Carne Rasch and other exponents of sane military administration protested in clear and certain language at the iniquity of the proceedings which allow the very men who have been condemned in the Esher Report to manege or mismanage the Army just as if no incompetence had been exposed no Army Council appointed and no reconstruction urged upon the Cabinet.".

The gullibility of the public and the Press is surprising observes "The Saturday Review." The new Army Council has issued a ukase that favouritism and back-door influence are forthwith to cease, and that no outsiders are hence forth to conduct private correspondence with members of the headquarter-staff on such matters as appointments. Straightway the Press has exploited this as evidence of the reforming zeal which animates the Council; and the achievement has even received the honour of a cartoon in Punch. To those who have seen the interior of the War Office this is extremely amusing. In many of the rooms at this establishment there is still pinned upon the walls a faded office memorandum, issued many years ago and signed by Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant General, which in almost identical terms endeavours to prevent outside influence being brought to bear on members of the War Office staff. We believe this notice hung on the walls during the whole of Lord Roberts' regime! Will the efforts of the Council be more successful than those of Sir Redvers Buller? The Broad Arrow, which also refers to the fact that the new ukase is an old Regulation recast thinks that if it frightens off those misguided applicants who think that a Secretary of State or a Commander-in-chief is personally supreme it will have served a useful purpose.

The Army Council has adopted a course in regard to "ragging" in the Army which will commend itself to all thinking soldiers. Admitting that some of the excesses have resulted from youthful exuberence, as the fruit of a spirit which impels schoolboys, students and evidently subalterns, to endeavour by stern means to enforce their unwritten code, it is evident that the duty of expelling those who are unfit for his Majesty's commission, and of judging whether they are unfit or not, does not belong to those who practise "ragging." These are duties that are incumbent upon commanding officers, and the terms of Sir Edward Ward's letter, which we print elsewhere, leave no doubt that, while the Army Council will take steps to have the names of offenders expunged from the 'Army List," commanding officers of the corps in which these practices occur will be marked with disapproval. There has been harmless "ragging," no doubt, which has prevented worse things happening to foolish young men; but in the more serious cases the acts have been unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and it is for the good of the Army that they should be suppressed. Perhaps the most significant feature of the new instruction is that it enforces the great responsibility resting upon commanding officers.

The establishment of a special training-school for squadron officers of Cavalry Regiments at Netheravan House, Salisbury Plain is a most excellent measure, and will undoubtedly prove of great utility. Its work will subsequently be widened to include the training of non-commissioned officers. The course is to be six months, and commanders of Army Corps and Districts are to forward to the commandant the name of one subaltern officer of not less than three year's service from each cavalry regiment at home and abroad, except India, and a second officer of each of eight selected regiments. They are to be unmarried, of good physique, good horsemen, thoroughly efficient regimental officers, and possessed of a knowledge of practical field sketching and map reading. The course will include equitation, practical horse management and farriery, practical instruction of the squadron mounted, &c., tactical exercises, ordus and reports, reconnaissance and scouting, field engineering as affecting cavalry and very many other matters. The first class will assemble on August 1, and the course will last six months, the object being primarily to teach squadron officers, and subsequently non-commissioned officers the best methods of training their men and horses so as to fit them as expeditiously as possible for service in the field. The names of those who are intended for the course should reach the Commandant not later than July 1. The opportunity is one to be welcomed, and should lead to emulation among cavalry officers.

A portion and a long portion, of the gold medal prize essay is printed in the April number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, but the conclusion is held over, so that it is hardly possible as yet to attempt to estimate the importance of this contribution to naval literature. The winner of the gold medal, Lieut. A. C. Dewar, seems disposed to underrate the lessons of naval history, and even to contend that the principles of naval strategy have been materially changed since the sailing age. We note that the argument is insisted upon more than once in this first portion of the essay. The writer's summary of the methods and results of old-time blockade will be found of great interest, and from these bygone operations he deduces some convincing arguments in support of his main thesis. The subjects set for the essay was:—In the existing state of development of warships, and of torpedo and submarine vessels, in what manner can the strategical objects, formerly pursued by means of blockading an enemy in his own ports, be best attained? The wording of the subject would appear to indicate that direct blockade is felt by many authorities to be less feasible now than formely. We shall revert to this essay. The officers who undertook the duties of referees were Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith, Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, and the late Rear Admiral H. J. May. The second prize has been won by Lieut. Hubert Stansbury, and essays Commander Murray Sueter and Lieut. A. B. F. Dawson have received honourable mention and recommendation for publication in the journal.

The cruiser Medea, which has returned to Plymouth has completed very satisfactorily the first of her long-distance steam trials under service conditions, the trial being under direction of the Controller of the Navy, with Commander H. H. Bruce in command The cruiser left Plymouth on April 8, and made a passage to Gibraltar and Malta at an average speed of 16 1-2 knots The engines worked very satisfactorily. On April 20 the vessel began the returned passage, and between Gibraltar and Plymouth encountered a severe gale. The forebridge had to be abandoned, nearly all the foc'sle fittings were washed away, and the crew experienced considerable discomfort. Throughout this gale, however, a speed of 16 knots was maintained, and it was increased by half a knot after the weather moderated. On this return passage between Gibraltar and Plymouth precisely the same conditions of steaming were observed as during the race with the Medusa some months ago. Further runs are to be made under the directions of the Boiler Committee, but this long distance passage at an average speed of 16 1-2 knots tends to confirm the confidence which naval engineers now feel in water tube boilers. This sea speed over a distance of 4,000 miles is no slight achievement for a ship of war, and it is a pity that the late Sir William Allan, M. P, did not live to hear of the results. Probably however the sturdy opponent of water tubes would not have credited the facts. Man has an extraordinary faculty for discrediting facts that do not square with his opinions. One sees this, for example in the attitude of the Humanitarians towards birching.

M. Alfred Duquet, the historian of the Franco German War, who has been devoting some attention to naval subjects, has a remarkable article in the Marine Francaise. It is remarkable because it starts with the declaration that Great Britain builds battleships with the sole idea of inciting her rivals to expend their resources in the same way, and not to adopt the only means which can enable the Davids to encounter successfully the Goliaths. He speaks of battleships as not being vessels any longer, but only inert monsters, uncontrollable by reason of their vastness, their complication, and the delicacy of the thousand and one appliances they carry and because of the great cost of the coal they burn. Their guns are not guns any longer but merely blocks of steel, finely rifled and capable of being made useless after a few rounds even if they fire at all without bursting or killing those who have to do with them M Duquet says the events of Port Arthur have demonstrated the valuelessness of battleships Apparently he thinks the Japanese should have come up boldly and engaged the shore batteries at closer range or at any rate the fact that they have not done so is taken to be proof enough of the small value battleships possess. The destruction of the Petropavlovsk confirm his view.

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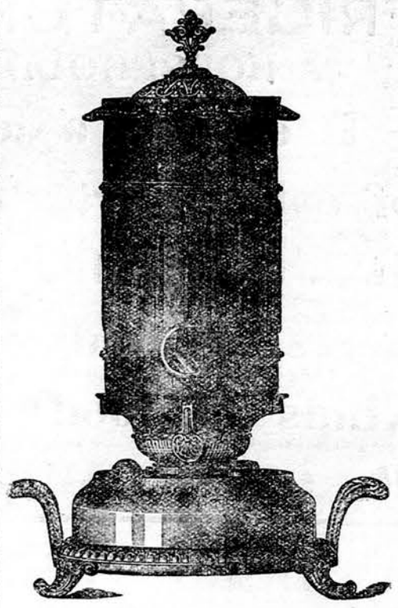

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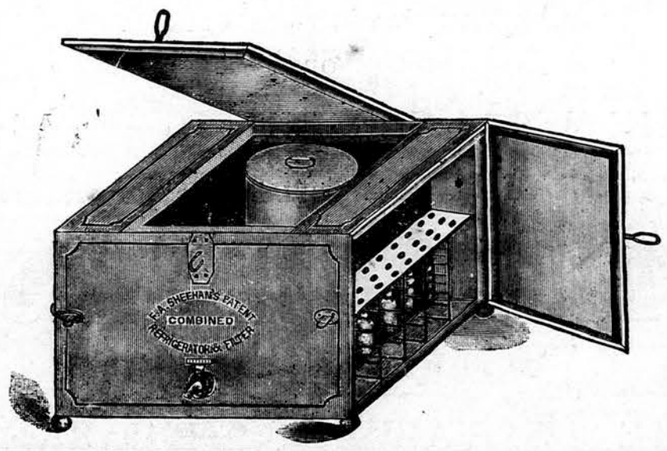

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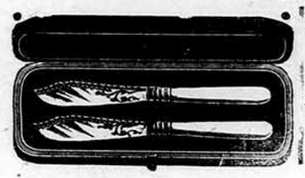

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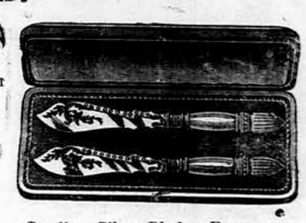

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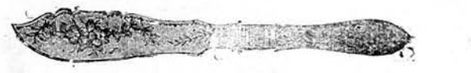

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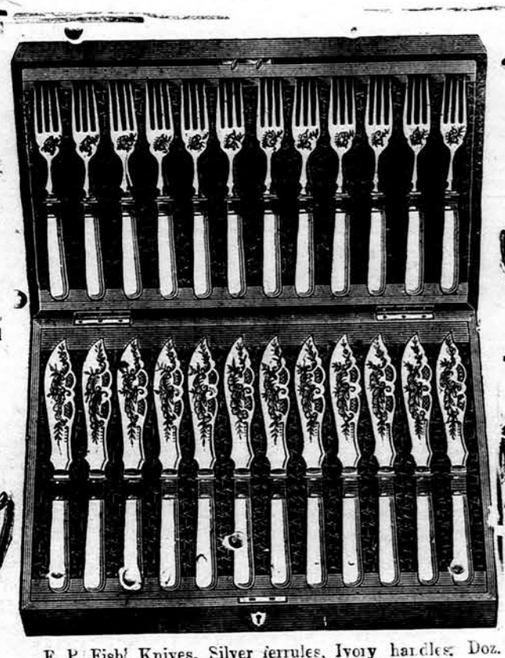

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